

Community Profile
City of Burien

September 2003



Community Profile City of Burien September 2003

2003 CITY COUNCIL

Mayor	Wing Woo
Deputy Mayor	Rose Clark
Councilmember	Noel Gibb
Councilmember	Kevin James
Councilmember	Stephen Lamphear
Councilmember	Joan McGilton
Councilmember	Sally Nelson

CITY ADMINISTRATION

City Manager	Gary P. Long
Finance & Administrative Services Director	Linda Gorton
Community Development Director	Scott Greenberg
Community Relations & Human Resources Director	Jan Roegner
Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Director	Larry Fetter
Public Works Director	Stephen Clark
Economic Development Manager	Richard Loman
Chief of Police Services	Scott Kimerer
City Attorney	Lisa Marshall

DEMOGRAPHICS WORKING GROUP

Project Coordinator	David Cline, Senior Management Analyst
	Finance & Administrative Services

Community Development	Scott Greenberg, Director
Community Development	Pat Smith, Planner
Community Development	David Johanson, Senior Planner
Finance and Administrative Services	Linda Gorton, Director
Parks and Recreation Services	Debbie Zemke Recreation Supervisor
Public Works	Dean Tatham, CAD/GIS Analyst

City of Burien, Washington 415 SW 150th Street, Burien WA 98166 (206) 241-4547

Burien Vision Statement

As we look into the future, we see the

City of Burien as...

- a friendly community with well established neighborhoods and a small town atmosphere.
- a culturally diverse, safety-conscious, crime-free, and people-oriented community.
- a community that has established programs serving people of all ages.
- a community with an open, responsive, local government with active, informed citizens.
- a community with natural open spaces, neighborhood parks, paths, and trails.
- a community that has preserved and enhanced its historic and natural features, habitat areas, and air and water quality.
- a community with a local and regional transportation system that integrates cars, pedestrians, bicycles, and transit.
- a community with a thriving, attractive, and customer-friendly city center and business areas.
- a community with land use patterns that bring together individual, business and community goals.
- a model community with excellent police and fire services, outstanding schools, and quality community services and facilities.



Table of Contents

- Chapter 1: Introduction and Background
- Chapter 2: Executive Summary and Community Profile
- Chapter 3: Census Summary Comparison Tables
 - Comparing Census Data from 1990 to 2000
 - Map of Area
 - Population
 - Household and Age Characteristics
 - Race/Ethnicity and Language
 - Economic Issues
 - o Income
 - o Poverty
 - Children
 - Educational Attainment
 - Employment
 - Housing
 - Transportation
- Chapter 4: 2000 Census Comparisons to other communities
- Chapter 5: 2000 Census maps by census blocks and block groups
 - Median Household Income by Block Groups
 - Population 10-17 years of age by Census block
 - Population under 5 years of age by Census block
- Chapter 6: Highline School District and Burien Public Schools
- Chapter 7: King County Housing Authority Information
- Chapter 8: Public Health Information
- Chapter 9: Communities Count 2002: Social and Health Indicators
- Appendix A 2000 Census Observations
- Appendix B Revised Demographics Project Scope and Timeline and Update

Chapter 1: Introduction

This community profile for the City of Burien is the first of a three-phase process to better understand the demographic characteristics of the City of Burien. 2000 census data is used to compare Burien to the broader community as well as look at the changes which have taken place since the last census in 1990. In addition, there is an overview of information from the Highline School District, King County Housing Authority, King County Public Health and the Communities Count 2002 Report.

The Executive Summary compiles these findings into specific areas of interest. The rest of the document is meant to be a reference source as it provides the detailed tables and charts which were used to support the Executive Summary.

The majority of this information is from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census. Chapter 2 is the Executive Summary which summarizes the detailed tables and charts which are in chapters 3 through 5. This gives detailed information on Burien such as population, age, race/ethnicity, language, income, poverty and housing.

In chapter 6, there is a discussion of Highline School District information and Chapter 7 is short summary of King County Housing Authority information. Chapter 8 provides public health information and Chapter 9 provides social and health information from the Communities Count 2002 report.

This report consolidates various sources into one document.

Use of this Community Profile

This community profile is intended as a reference document to help the city:

- Create better policy decisions, for example in updating human services and other comprehensive planning policies.
- Ensure that the City is providing the right mix of services to its citizens.
- Apply for grants, mitigation measures and other funding.
- Discuss important issues with community groups and other organizations.

Background

The Demographics Project began in August 2002 in response to questions raised by the release of the 2000 Census data. City of Burien officials were concerned about certain indicators, like median income, that seemed to be growing slower in Burien as compared to other parts of King County. The City created the "2000 Census Observations" (Appendix A) which identified some of these changes. In November 2002, the Burien City Council budgeted \$50,000 to this project. In January 2003, the City Council approved the Demographics Project scope and timeline which envisioned a three phase process:

1) Issue Identification; 2) Community Input and Involvement; and 3) Create and Implement Specific Policy Outcomes. In April 2003 the City Council reviewed the first draft of the community profile. In August 2003 the Council reviewed the final draft and began Phase two - Community Input and Involvement.

Chapter 2: Executive Summary and Community Profile

Burien is a community that is becoming increasingly diverse, from the wave of new residents from various ethnic and cultural backgrounds, to the increased number of languages spoken in the home. Burien is also a residential, stable, older community with many long-term homeowners.

Burien faces significant challenges in the future. Household income has not increased as fast as our neighbors and poverty rates are increasing. There are more children under 5 in poverty and more people on fixed incomes. More households are spending a greater percent of their income on housing than in the past and in more families both parents are working to make ends meet.

This community profile is intended to help us better understand Burien and provide background information for future discussions. The following chapters provide the detailed tables and charts which helped create this summary.

Next Steps

- Convene Outreach Task Forces: As part of Phase 2 Community Input and Involvement, the City will convene two task forces, a Community Outreach Task Force and Latino Outreach Task Force, in October through November 2003, for the purpose of receiving input on ways the City can improve access, services and partnerships to its residents, with a focus on its growing minority population. The different purposes of these task forces are listed in more detail in the revised project scope and timeline (Appendix B).
- <u>Create Action Plan from Community Input:</u> In November/December 2003, the City Council will begin Phase 3 Create and Implement Policy Outcomes. This will be based on the information received from these two task forces
- <u>Sharing information</u> this information has been and will continue to be shared with community organizations to receive their input and comments. In addition, this data will be useful for applying for grants, other funding, and as background material for human services, economic development and comprehensive planning.
- <u>Creating Partnerships</u> City staff have explored partnerships with the following interested agencies and have received positive responses for continued coordination: King County Housing Authority, Highline School District and the Northwest Area Foundation

Community Profile of Burien, Washington

- With a population of 31,881, Burien is the state's 27th largest city in Washington (out of 169) and the 11th largest city in King County (out of 39). Burien has a population that is less than the city of Sammamish and greater than the cities of Bothell and Des Moines.
- Burien has had little population growth, except through annexations.
 - Since incorporation in 1993, Burien's population has increased mainly through annexation. The Manhattan annexation in 1999, added approximately 2,500 more residents. Future population growth will be dependent on increasing housing density mainly in the downtown area as adopted in the Comprehensive Plan. Other factors, such as economic conditions and the proposed buyout of airport impacted lands, may impact population growth.
 - Public School population has seen a slight decrease over the past ten years. The 2002 Burien public school population of 4,787 is a decrease of 4% since 1992 and mirrors the Highline School District static enrollment over the past ten vears.
- Burien is a diverse community
 - Ethnic and racial diversity is increasing in Burien. Since 1990, the proportion of minorities has increased from 11% to 26% in the general population. This is slightly above the County average of 20% minority, but lower than the South Central King County average of 33% minority. There has been an even greater change in the Burien public schools, where the proportion of minorities has changed from 26% in 1992 to 47% in 2002. The percentage of foreign born residents has increased from 7% in 1990 to 15% in 2000.
 - The Hispanic population has seen the most significant growth. The Hispanic population in Burien has increased from 3% of the total population in 1990 to now comprise the largest minority group at 11% in 2000. The Burien public schools also reflect a similar change as the Hispanic population has increased from 6.5% of enrollment in 1992 to now comprise 20% of enrollment in 2002.
 - A high percentage of Burien residents speak a language at home other than **English**. In 2000, 19% of the general population spoke a language other than English at home which is slightly above the County average of 18%, but below the South Central King County average of 24%. This is double the rate shown in the 1990 census of 9%. Half of these individuals stated that they speak English less than very well. This means that 1 out of 10 Burien residents do not speak English well. Spanish is the most common language other than English spoken in Burien, which is different than most other parts of the County where Asian languages are most often spoken.

• Burien public schools have seen an increase in need for English Language classes. Since 1992, the number of students enrolled in English Language Learning courses in Burien public schools has increased 43%, to now be at 452, or 9% of the current enrollment. The school district does receive additional funding for these students, but the district doesn't believe this funding is adequate for the additional resources required. There are over 58 languages spoken in the Highline School District, making it one of the most diverse districts in the state.

• Burien has an older, stable population

- **Burien has an older population**. With 14% of the population over 65, Burien has a higher rate of seniors than the County average of 10%.
- **Burien has a more stable population.** More than 38% of Burien residents have lived in the same place for more than 10 years. 52% of Burien residents have lived in the same place for more than 5 years. Both of these are significantly higher than the County averages and the surrounding communities.
- Many newer residents have come from other parts of King County. 34% of the current Burien residents who did not live in Burien 5 years ago were living in another part of King County. This is higher than the County average of 30%, but is the same as South Central King County.
- Burien has a higher percentage of Washington natives. Almost half (49%) of Burien residents were born in Washington state, compared to the County average of 43%.

Burien's Income and Educational Level is below the County average,

- Burien's median income grew at a much slower rate than our neighboring communities. Burien's median income grew by 29% from 1990 to 2000, while the County and State's median income grew by 47%. Most of the neighboring communityies' income grew faster than Burien's. Burien's median household income is \$41,577, which is 22% below the King County median income.
- Burien has a lower percentage of college graduates. 21% of Burien residents have a college degree or higher compared to the County average of 40%. This is above most of the neighboring communities, but this has not changed since 1990.
- Burien has the lowest high school completion rate in the Puget Sound area. According to the 2002 Communities Count data, the Highline High School completion rate of 63% is the lowest in the Puget Sound area. This compares to Seattle (76%), Tukwila (68%) and Tacoma (65%).

Poverty

- Burien has a higher percent of families and children in poverty. 1 out of 6 children under 5 live in poverty, or 17%. This is one of the highest in the County which has an average of 10%. Only SeaTac and White Center at 21% have a higher rate of children under 5 below the poverty level.
- Highline School District has one of the highest rates of students on free and reduced lunch in western Washington. With more than 51% of the students in this program in 2002, the school district has seen a constant increase in eligible students over the past ten years. Six of the eight Burien public elementary schools surpass 50% of the students on free and reduced lunch.
- Burien has more residents who are dependent on social security and public assistance. In 2000, 33% of the Burien households received some income from social security, compared to the County average of 23%. This may reflect the older population in Burien. In 2000, 6% of households received income from public assistance. Both of these rates increased from the 1990 levels.
- More Children have All Parents in the Workforce.
 - 3 out of 4 children from ages 6 to 17, have all parents in the labor force. This is a slight increase from 1990, but is higher than most the surrounding communities and the County average. With 75% of children having all parents in the labor force, it may indicate a strong need for before and after school programs.
 - 2 out of 3 children under 5 years of age, have all parents in the labor force. This is also higher than County average and has seen a significant increase since 1990. This may indicate a need for adequate preschool programs in the community.

Employment

- Majority of population works in the service and sales occupation. Most Burien residents work in the service and sales field and fewer are in the management and professional fields. In 2000, 45% of Burien residents were employed in service and sales field, while the County average was 39%. In 2000, 30% of Burien residents were employed in management and professional occupations, while the County average was 43%.
- Construction and Transportation employment has remained stable. In contrast to the County average, the percentage of Burien residents employed in construction and transportation has remained stable at 26% from 1990 to 2000. The County average decreased from 20% in 1990 to 17% in 2000.

Housing

- Burien has an average share of single-family housing as compared to multifamily housing. In 2000, 59% of the housing units in Burien were single-family residences, compared to the County average of 60%. The remaining units are mainly multi-family with a small percentage of mobile home and trailers. This percentage of single-family residences is the same as Des Moines. This rate is slightly above Boulevard Park and SeaTac (54%), but below White Center (72%) and Normandy Park (82%).
- Burien has a higher percentage of very large multi-family units. In 2000, 19% of the Burien housing units were located in multi-family sites of 20 or more units. This is higher than the 16% County average and only Seattle has a higher rate of 24%.
- The majority of Burien residents own their home. In 2000, 56% of Burien housing was occupied by the owner. This is slightly below the County average of 60%, but is similar to the rest of South Central King County.
- Fewer Burien residents have a mortgage. In 2000, 65% of Burien residents who owned their residence had a mortgage. This is substantially below the County average of 78% of owners with a mortgage. This may reflect the older and more stable population which has remained in the same house for a longer period of time and been able to pay off a mortgage.
- Many Burien residents spend a substantial amount of their income on housing. In 2000, 1 out of 3 Burien residents (32%) spent more than 35% of their income on housing. This was the same for owners and renters. This is higher than the County average of 25% for owners and 30% of renters who spend more than 35% of the income on housing. The most significant increase was for owners in Burien as compared to 1990 and most likely reflects the increased cost of housing in that period.
- Burien does not have many public housing projects. Compared to other communities, especially White Center and Boulevard Park, there are very few publicly owned housing units. Currently there are two projects, Yardly Arms and Munro Manor which provide housing for the elderly and disabled. The recent addition of Lora Lake has increased the supply of below market rentals, but it is privately managed.
- A significant portion of Section 8 housing is in South King County. According to the King County Housing Authority, 27% of Section 8 housing vouchers are redeemed in the communities from White Center to Tukwila, including Burien. In Burien, most of the Section 8 housing vouchers are used in residences south of 148th.

Schools

- Student Test score in Highline School District are below state averages. In 2001-2002, fewer students in grades 4th, 7th, and 10th met the state testing standards. The public schools within the Burien city boundaries fared a bit better on average, but were still below the state averages.
- Burien has a high percentage of children in private schools. In 2002, 17% of Burien children attended private schools, as compared to the County average of 12%. This is almost twice the rate of the surrounding community, except for Normandy Park. This may reflect the number of private schools within Burien.
- Public School Students in Burien generally feel safer at school in the younger grades rather than the older grades. Sixth graders feel safer than the statewide average, but Burien drops below the statewide average in the higher grades.
- Burien students enjoyed being in school at a higher rate than the statewide average across all grade levels. In 6th grade, 50% to 70% of Burien students reported that they enjoyed being at school. This compares to the statewide average of 57%. This disparity increases in the higher grades when in 12th grade, 52% of Burien students reported enjoying being at school versus only 39% of 12th graders statewide.
- Recent cigarette use was lower than or close to the statewide average across all grades. 19% of Burien 12th graders reported smoking a cigarette in the past 30 days compared to the statewide average of 23%.
- Alcohol and marijuana use was generally below or at the statewide average in the lower grades, but was higher than the statewide average in the upper grades. In 12th grade, 62% of Burien students reported they had alcohol in the past 30 days compared to only 43% of students statewide. In 10th grade, 27% of Burien students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days compared to 18% of students statewide. In the 6th and 8th grades, Burien students were similar to statewide average for marijuana and alcohol use in past 30 days.

Transportation

- Burien has fewer commuters who drive alone. In 2000, 69% of Burien commuters drove alone to work. This was a significant decrease from the 77% of commuters in 1990 that drove alone. This decline in single occupancy vehicles was twice the rate of decline County-wide.
- **Burien has more carpoolers than average.** In 2000, 17% of Burien commuters carpooled to work as compared to the County average of 12%. This was a significant increase in carpoolers from 1990, when only 10% of commuters carpooled.

Public Health

- Burien had a similar percent of low birth weight births as the rest of the County: The County saw an increase in low birth weight births from 1990 to 1999. Burien's percent of low birth weight births decreased during this time which has made Burien's rate similar to the County's rate.
- Burien had a significant decrease in the rate of late or no prenatal care, but it is still above the County average. Burien's rate of women with late (3rd Trimester) or no prenatal care decreased significantly between 1995 and 1999, dropping almost to pre-1990 rates. At the same time, King County saw a consistent decrease each year. Unfortunately, Burien's rate was still 49% higher than the County average in 1999.
- Adolescent Birth rates in Burien decreased also, but were still above the County average. Burien's rate of Adolescent (15-17) Births decreased by 30% from 1995 to 1999 dropping back to pre-1990 rates. King County also saw a consistent decrease each year. Unfortunately, Burien's rate was still 83% higher than the County average in 1999.
- Burien's rank of leading causes of death is similar to the County. Burien's rank of leading cause of death is similar to the County. Heart Disease and All Cancers continue to be the main cause of death in the community and Burien's rates are similar to the County's.

Social and Health Indicators

- South King County has more affordable housing than other parts of King **County**. Cities in South King County have a greater proportion of affordable housing for low income renters than other regions.
- The housing affordability gap is increasing. Since 1995, the gap between what median income families can afford and the median market home price has been increasing since 1995.
- Both renters and homeowners are spending a greater percentage of their income on housing. South King County was similar to other parts of King County in that 40% of renters and 27% of owners were spending more than 30% of their income for housing costs
- More than 20% of residents live in households without a living wage income. In South King County the number of residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level increased in the last ten years, while Seattle and East King County saw a decrease.
- Highline School District has increased the number of 4th grade students who meet state standards since 1998, but this is still below the County average. The Highline School District increased the number of 4th grade students who met state standards in Math by more than 50% from 1998 to 2002. This average of

39% is still below the state average of 52%. In Reading, the school district saw an increase of 20% from 1998 to 2002. This average of 56% of 4th grade students meeting state standards was still below the state average of 66%.

- Physical Activity has declined in the community while the percent of adults overweight has increased. In King County, 50% of adults were obese or overweight which is below the state average of 55%. South King County had the highest percent of obese or overweight adults at 57%.
- South King County had a lower rating for social cohesion than the County average. Residents living in South King County and Seattle were more likely to give lower ratings about trust in their communities and the likelihood that neighbors could be counted on to intervene in problem situations.

Chapter 3: Census Summary Comparison Tables

This chapter describes the characteristics of the people who live in the in the Burien Community. It seeks to help identify who we are and compare ourselves to the following surrounding communities:

- White Center
 - o The 1990 data includes the Shorewood area which is a part of Burien
- Riverton Heights/Boulevard Park
- Normandy Park
- Des Moines
 - o includes the North Hill Census Designated Place in 1990 which was annexed to Des Moines prior to the 2000 census
- SeaTac
- Tukwila

In addition, for comparison purposes, the information for King County, Seattle and the State have been included in most of this information to compare how Burien and Southwest King County compares to these areas.

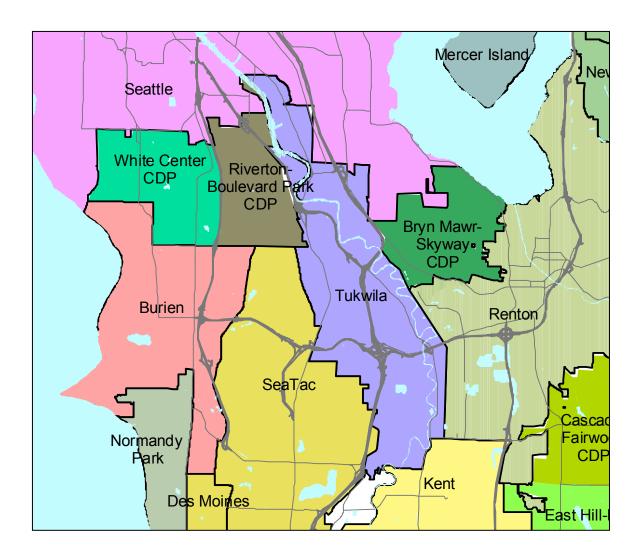
Comparing Census Data from 1990 to 2000

Since the City of Burien did not incorporate until 1993, it is important to note that the 1990 data actually uses an area that was known as the Burien Census Designated Place (CDP). These boundaries are very similar to the current city boundaries except for two distinct differences. The Shorewood area, in the Northwest corner of Burien was not included and the area in the Northeast corner was included. There are important distinctions between these areas, but for ease of initial analysis and comparison, this document uses the 1990 Burien CDP boundaries to compare with the 2000 City of Burien city limits. The more detailed maps which identify individual census blocks, block groups and tracts within Burien will provide a more accurate reflection of the boundary changes which have taken place between 1990 and 2000.

Chapter 4 is a 5-page summary of information comparing the City of Burien to King County, Seattle, State of Washington and a combination of all South King County Neighborhoods from White Center to Renton.

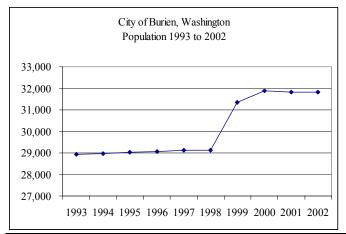
Map of Specific Areas

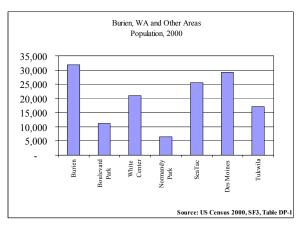
Below is a map of the area which shows the individual cities and the Census Designated Places of White Center, Riverton/Boulevard Park and Bryn Mawr-Skyway.



Population

Burien's population was 31,881 in the 2000 census. This has remained fairly stable since incorporation with the only change in population taking place in 1999 after the annexation of the Manhattan area. In comparison, King County's population grew by 15% to 1.7 million people from 1990 to 2000, while the state grew at 9.1%.





	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Burien										
Population	28,950	28,957	29,021	29,071	29,139	29,123	31,346	31,881	31,830	31,810
Change per ye	ar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%*	2%	0%	0%

Change from 1993 to 2002

10%

- * In 1999, the City of Burien annexed the Manhattan area which caused the majority of this increase
 - The current Comprehensive Plan encourages mixed use development including adding additional housing units in the downtown area.
 - Future population changes in the City of Burien would be dependant on:
 - o Increased density in the downtown areas
 - o Future annexations into unincorporated areas in White Center or Boulevard Park.
 - o Buy-outs of residential areas, mobile home parks and multi-family units by the Port of Seattle
 - Compared to the surrounding areas, Burien is similar in size to Des Moines and the combined population of White Center/Boulevard Park

		Boulevard	White	Normandy		Des		King	
Population	Burien	Park	Center	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	County	Seattle
Population	31,881	11,188	20,975	6,392	25,496	29,267	17,181	1,737,034	563,374

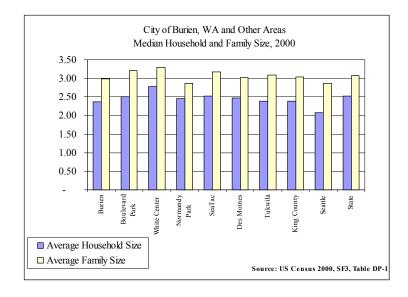
Household and Age Characteristics

The City of Burien, unlike the County and state, saw a 5% increase in average household size from 1990 to 2000. This is probably reflected by the greater increase in the number of children under 18 within the last ten years compared as to other age groups. This increasing age group increases the demand for city and school services.

Families still comprise 60% of all households which is similar to the County Average, which would imply that the average family size has increased. In other jurisdictions, families are decreasing as a percentage of households. Burien, along with its most of its surrounding neighbors, in general saw an increase in both the size of households and the percentage of families.

Avg. Size of Households	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	2.39	2.36	2.51	2.78	2.45	2.53	2.47	2.38	2.08	2.53
1990	2.4	2.25	2.6	2.34	2.61	2.34	2.36	2.09	2.09	2.53
percent change	0%	5%	-3%	19%	-6%	8%	5%	14%	0%	0%
Families as Pe total househol										
2000	59%	60%	58%	68%	74%	61%	64%	55%	44%	66%
1990	61%	60%	68%	59%	79%	61%	64%	49%	48%	68%
percent change	-4%	0%	-15%	16%	-7%	1%	1%	11%	-8%	-2%

Burien has an average household size compared to King County, but it is actually slightly below the surrounding communities. This growth in household size in the past year may be the realization that Burien is impacted by and reflects more of its adjacent neighbors. The one exception to this, as often is the case, is that Normandy Park seems to have different characteristics than the rest of the surrounding community.



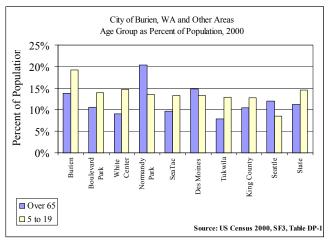
Age Groups

At 14% of the total population, Burien has a higher senior population (over 65), than the rest of King County and most of the surrounding communities, only Normandy Park and Des Moines have a slightly higher percent. In 2000, the percentage of seniors actually decreased by 8%. The biggest change was a 5% increase in the percent of children age 5 to 19. Comparatively, every other jurisdiction saw a decrease as a percent for this same age group.

Age Groups as Percent of Total Population

		rige	iroups as	1 CI CCIII	oi iotali	opulation	/11			
2000 Census	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Over 65	10%	14%	11%	9%	20%	10%	15%	8%	12%	11%
20 to 64	65%	61%	62%	61%	55%	63%	59%	66%	70%	60%
5 to 19	13%	19%	14%	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%	8%	15%
Under 5	6%	6%	7%	8%	4%	7%	7%	7%	8%	15%
1990 Census	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Over 65	11%	15%	10%	13%	16%	11%	15%	9%	15%	12%
21 to 64	62%	61%	58%	61%	58%	64%	60%	69%	64%	58%
5 to 20	20%	18%	23%	19%	20%	18%	18%	16%	15%	23%
Under 5	7%	6%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	8%
1990 to 2000 Age Group Changes	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Over 65	-6%	-8%	2%	-29%	25%	-11%	-4%	-10%	-21%	-5%
20/21 to 64	4%	1%	6%	-1%	-4%	-1%	-1%	-4%	9%	4%
5 to 19/20	-35%	5%	-40%	-22%	-33%	-27%	-27%	-21%	-44%	36%
Under 5	-13%	-1%	-7%	7%	-25%	1%	-1%	10%	50%	94%

The challenge for Burien will be to ensure that it incorporates these younger people into the community.

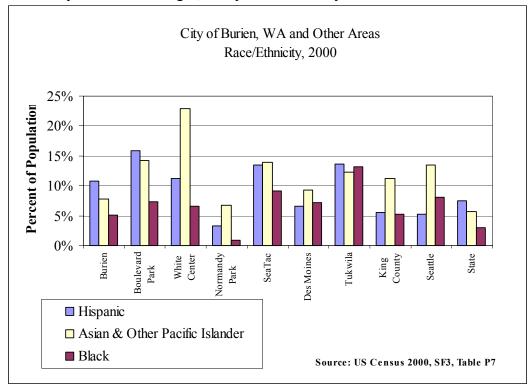


Race/Ethnicity

Similar to most areas throughout the U.S. and King County, the City of Burien also became increasingly diverse between 1990 and 2000. Minorities increased from 11% of the City population in 1990 to now comprise 26% of the population, eclipsing the growth experienced in many communities in King County. Burien has twice the County average percent of Hispanic persons, but about one-half the average percent of Asian persons. The surrounding community also reflects a greater diversity than in King County, especially in the areas north of the City.

2000 Race/ Ethnicity	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Hispanic	5%	11%	16%	11%	3%	13%	7%	14%	5%	7%
Asian & Other Pacific Islander	11%	8%	14%	23%	7%	14%	9%	12%	13%	6%
Black	5%	5%	7%	7%	1%	9%	7%	13%	8%	3%
Native American	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
White	73%	71%	56%	53%	87%	56%	72%	54%	68%	79%
All Other	4%	4%	6%	4%	2%	6%	4%	7%	4%	3%
1990 Race/ Ethnicity	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Hispanic	3%	3%	5%	4%	1%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Asian	8%	5%	15%	6%	3%	5%	4%	7%	12%	4%
Black	5%	2%	4%	4%	1%	4%	3%	6%	10%	3%
Native American	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
White	83%	89%	75%	83%	94%	85%	89%	81%	74%	87%
All Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1990 to 2000 Change in Race/ Ethnicity	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Hispanic	96%	255%	215%	184%	346%	220%	114%	262%	59%	76%
Asian	45%	72%	-3%	255%	99%	163%	109%	73%	16%	36%
Black	6%	135%	109%	50%	-22%	124%	144%	110%	-17%	3%
Native American	-100%	9%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	100%
White	-12%	-20%	-25%	-36%	-8%	-33%	-19%	-34%	-8%	-9%
All Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

As the chart below shows, other communities surrounding Burien are more diverse than the County and State averages, except for Normandy Park.



Foreign Born

The increasing number of foreign born residents increases the diversity of a community, but also can additional strains on a community as it works to meet these different needs, for example in language services.

Foreign Born

Percent	King	ъ.	Boulevard	White Center	Normandy	g T	Des	m 1 '1	G 441	G
Foreign Born	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	15%	15%	22%	27%	11%	23%	12%	26%	17%	10%
1990	9%	7%	13%	8%	6%	7%	6%	7%	13%	7%
Percent										
Change	66%	105%	66%	260%	81%	247%	111%	273%	28%	57%

Burien reflects the County in this measure, but many neighboring cities have a much higher percent of foreign-born residents.

Year of Entry by Citizenship Status – Burien

	Naturalized	Not A Citizen	Total
Total Foreign-born	1,916	2,924	4,840
Percent of Total	40%	60%	100%

Year of Entry	Naturalized	Not A Citizen	Total	Percent of Total
1990 to March 2000	429	1,923	2,352	49%
Percent of total	18%	82%	100%	
1980 to 1989	661	571	1,232	25%
Before 1980	826	430	1,256	26%

49% of foreign born residents living in Burien entered the U.S. after 1990. Of these newer residents, 82% are not a citizen

Place of Birth for Foreign-born Population

Total Foreign Born	4,840	15.2% of total residents
Continent	Number	Percent of Foreign Born
Americas	1,828	38%
Asia	1,756	36%
Europe	905	19%
Africa	179	4%

By Country of Birth

Country	Number	Percent of Foreign Born
Mexico	1,152	24%
Other Central and South America	440	9%
Vietnam	364	8%
Philippines	342	7%
Ukraine	248	5%
Canada	186	4%
India	171	4%
Japan	165	3%
Korea	163	3%
Iran	128	3%
United Kingdom	112	2%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	104	2%
China	98	2%

Language

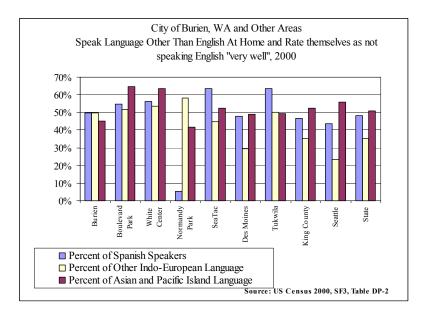
The percent of the population who speak a language other than English at home has doubled in the past ten years for Burien. About one-half of these persons do not speak English very well. This mirrors the experience in most other jurisdictions. Spanish is the main other language spoken in Burien.

This translates into 1 out of 5 people in Burien speak a language other than English in their home and that 1 out of 10 people do not speak English very well. This is an important issue to address when determining access to services. These households that do not have proficient English speakers are often termed "linguistically isolated". 4.8% of Burien Households are "linguistically" isolated; nearly half of these 2.2% or 296 households are in the Spanish speaking community.

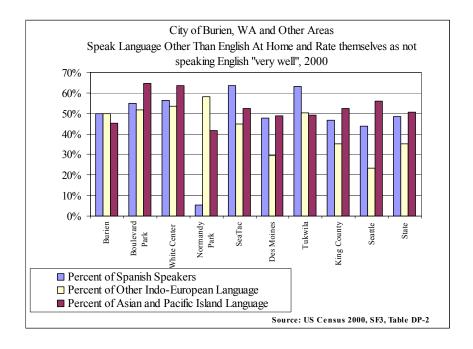
				White						
2000 Census	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
Information	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Percent who Speak										
Language Other than										
English at Home	17%	19%	28%	33%	9%	26%	15%	29%	19%	13%
Percent of Total										
Population who do not										
speak English very well	8%	9%	18%	21%	4%	16%	7%	17%	9%	6%
Percent of Other										
Language Speakers who										
do not speak English										
very well	46%	48%	59%	60%	38%	56%	44%	54%	46%	46%
Percent who Speak										
Spanish at home	4%	8%	13%	9%	2%	11%	5%	11%	4%	6%
_				White						
1990 Census	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
Information	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Percent who Speak	-									
Language Other than										
English at Home	11%	9%	18%	11%	7%	9%	8%	10%	15%	9%
Percent of Total										
Population who do not										
speak English very well	5%	3%	10%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	7%	4%
Percent of Other										
Language Speakers who										
do not speak English										
very well	42%	33%	55%	40%	29%	44%	37%	32%	46%	41%
Percent who Speak										
Spanish at home	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%
•										
				White						
Percent Change from	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
1990 to 2000	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Percent who Speak										
Language Other than										
English at Home	58%	111%	59%	208%	39%	199%	100%	191%	21%	50%
Percent of Total										
Population who do not										
speak English very well	82%	224%	80%	395%	93%	316%	149%	431%	30%	74%
Percent of Other										
Language Speakers who										
do not speak English										
very well	9%	48%	8%	50%	32%	26%	18%	67%	-1%	11%
Percent who Speak			•							
Spanish at home	130%	301%	372%	259%	25%	553%	204%	353%	92%	83%
- F	15070	20170	2.270		2270	222,0	20.70	22270	2=,0	02,0

Language

Spanish is the language second most often spoken language in a Burien household next to English. In many of the surrounding communities, Asian languages are the second most spoken language then followed by a higher than average percentage of Spanish speakers.



Approximately 49% of other language speakers do not speak English well in Burien. This is an increase from 33% in the 1990 census. There is a higher than average number of Spanish speakers who do not speak English well as compared to King County, Seattle, and the State, but this is lower than most of our neighboring communities. Burien has a slightly lower than average number of Asian language speakers who do not speak English well, but this is still at 48% of all speakers.



Economic Issues

Income

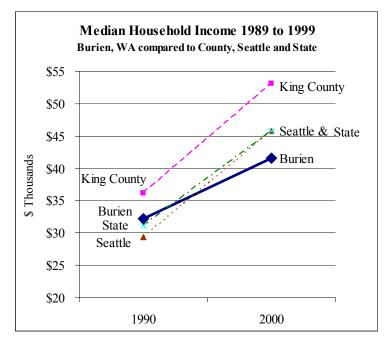
Median income

The slower than average growth in median income was one of the main issues of concern when the Census data first came out. A median income that does not grow at the average rate is often an indicator of the economic health of the community and influences retail business growth and demand for government services.

Median Household Income	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	53,157	41,577	39,034	40,480	70,367	41,202	48,971	40,718	45,736	45,776
1990	36,179	32,261	29,497	30,353	53,856	32,437	33,782	30,141	29,353	31,183
Percent Change	47%	29%	32%	33%	31%	27%	45%	35%	56%	47%
2000 Income as Percent of County Median	100%	78%	73%	76%	132%	78%	92%	77%	86%	86%

One researcher on urban poverty stresses that when a jurisdiction's median income falls below 70% of the median state or County median income, it is of serious concern. It signifies that there is a great gap between those with wealth and those without and is probably a better marker of "poverty" than the fixed poverty level which is often used.

Burien and most of the surrounding communities are close to 70% of the County median income in 2000.



In 1989, Burien had a higher median income than Seattle and the state average. In the 1990's, the State and Seattle both experienced increases of nearly 50% in median income which was almost twice the growth in Burien.

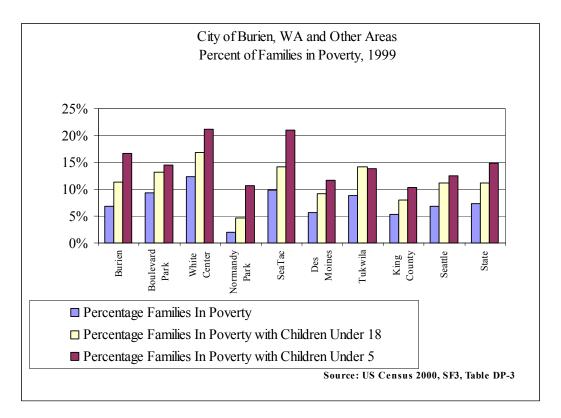
Poverty

Burien has a higher percent of families and children in poverty than the County average.

Percentage of Families below Poverty Level	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	5%	7%	9%	12%	2%	10%	6%	9%	7%	7%
1990	5%	6%	14%	7%	1%	6%	5%	7%	7%	8%
Percent Change	5%	10%	-33%	68%	60%	63%	9%	19%	-6%	-7%

Percentage of Children under 5 below Poverty Level	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	10%	16.6%	15%	21%	11%	21%	12%	14%	13%	15%
1990	11%	17.5%	32%	15%	4%	10%	15%	14%	16%	17%
Percent Change	-5%	-5%	-54%	37%	196%	106%	-23%	-2%	-21%	12%

Burien has one of the highest rates of poverty in families with children under 5. Only Boulevard Park and SeaTac have higher rates.



Percentage of Households with Income from Social Security and Public Assistance

Burien has more individuals on Social Security and Public Assistance than the County and state average. The trend shows that there are more people getting their income from public assistance while at the state and County level, this trend is just the opposite.

Percentage of Households with Income from Social Security	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	23%	33%	25%	24%	51%	24%	27%	17%	24%	28%
1990	21%	27%	23%	23%	29%	21%	21%	17%	25%	24%
Percent Change	9%	24%	9%	2%	76%	16%	31%	5%	-5%	17%

Percentage of Households with Income from Public Assistance	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	3%	6%	5%	9%	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
1990	5%	4%	12%	5%	3%	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%
Percent Change	-34%	34%	-56%	97%	-46%	-1%	-8%	-17%	-44%	31%

Children

More families have two-wage earners which means that there are more children who may need childcare and after/before school programs. Burien has had a historically higher percentage of children with all parents in the labor force and this is increasing faster than most other jurisdictions.

Percent of Children under 6 with all parents in labor force

Ī					White						
		King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			ł
		County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
	2000	57%	64%	67%	60%	60%	59%	64%	57%	61%	58%
	1990	57%	58%	49%	62%	54%	53%	56%	58%	62%	54%
	Percent Change	0%	11%	35%	-2%	11%	10%	14%	-2%	-1%	7%

Percent of Children 6 to 17 with all parents in labor force

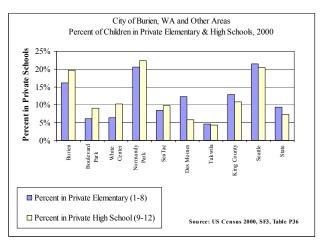
				White						
	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	69%	75%	66%	65%	69%	73%	74%	62%	71%	69%
1990	70%	73%	68%	66%	68%	73%	79%	73%	69%	68%
Percent Change	-1%	3%	-3%	0%	2%	0%	-7%	-15%	3%	1%

Percent of Children in Private Schools

Burien has a high percentage of children in private schools. There is a strong demand for private schools in Burien which may reflect the availability of these options and/or the perceived lack of quality of the public schools. Only Normandy Park and Seattle have a higher percentage of children in private schools, and both of these communities have a higher average income than Burien to afford private schools.

Percent Children in Private School

				White						
	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	12%	17%	7%	8%	21%	9%	10%	4%	21%	9%
1990	11%	13%	5%	8%	18%	7%	31%	3%	21%	7%
Percent Change	13%	32%	31%	2%	19%	36%	-67%	35%	-1%	19%



Educational Attainment

Burien has fewer high school and especially college graduates than the rest of the County.

With 20% of the population that has a bachelor's degree or higher it limits the type of jobs and employment available.

This rate is above the neighboring communities, but the 1% improvement from 1990 to 2000 is much lower than the more than 20% increase experienced at the County and the state.

Percent high school graduate or higher

	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	90.3	84.8	79.6	73.1	95.9	81.4	87.5	81.5	89.5	87.1
1990	88.2	84	76.5	83.9	94.4	83.6	86.8	84.8	86.4	83.8
Percent Change	2%	1%	4%	-13%	2%	-3%	1%	-4%	4%	4%

Percent bachelors degree or higher

	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	40	21.2	16	13.3	46.8	15.3	22.9	17.5	47.2	27.7
1990	32.8	20.9	14.4	15.5	43	14.1	20.9	19.3	37.9	22.9
Percent Change	22%	1%	11%	-14%	9%	9%	9%	-9%	25%	21%

Employment by Occupation

Burien has fewer residents working in the management and professional occupations. The majority of residents work in sales and services which traditionally are much lower paying jobs. This is similar to the surrounding communities, except for Normandy Park.

Percent of Workers

Dy	Occu	pation

				White						
2000 Workers by	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
Occupation	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Management &										
Professional	43%	30%	25%	22%	48%	21%	32%	27%	48%	36%
Service and Sales	39%	44%	45%	44%	36%	46%	44%	46%	38%	41%
Construction & Maintenance, Production &										
Transportation	17%	26%	30%	34%	16%	32%	23%	26%	13%	22%
Farm	0%	0%	1%	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

				White						
1990 Workers by	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
Occupation	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Management &										
Professional	38%	28%	24%	26%	47%	23%	30%	28%	41%	32%
Service and Sales	41%	45%	43%	41%	39%	45%	44%	44%	41%	40%
Construction &										
Maintenance,										
Production &										
Transportation	20%	26%	31%	32%	12%	31%	26%	27%	17%	25%
Farm	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%

1990 to 2000				White						
Change in Workers	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
by Occupation	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Management &										
Professional	14%	7%	4%	-16%	3%	-8%	8%	-3%	18%	12%
Service and Sales	-3%	-2%	3%	9%	-9%	3%	1%	6%	-7%	2%
Construction &										
Maintenance,										
Production &										-
Transportation	-15%	-1%	-3%	5%	27%	3%	-9%	-1%	-22%	11%
										-
Farm	-77%	-50%	-62%	-77%	N/A	-57%	-85%	-88%	-75%	54%

Most Burien workers are in the service and sales fields and few are in the management and professional fields. All of the surrounding communities have a higher percentage of workers in the construction & maintenance and the production and transportation fields which may reflects the concentration of certain employers located in the South end, such as Seattle-Tacoma airport and Boeing.

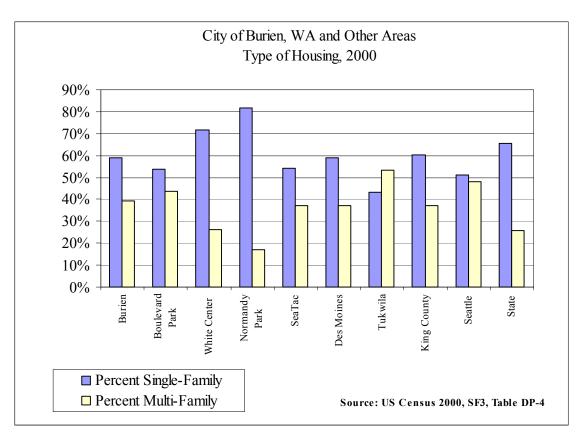
Housing

Type of Housing, Single Family vs. Multi-Family

Burien's percentage of single-family residences is very similar to the County average and it has not changed significantly since 1990. In the Comprehensive Plan background information, it showed that there was a major increase in multi-family housing in the 1980's.

Burien doesn't seem to have a disproportionate percentage of multi-family units. The one difference is that Burien has a higher percentage of very large (more than 20 units) multi-family complexes.

2000 Percent	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Single-Family	60%	59%	54%	72%	82%	54%	59%	43%	51%	65%
Multi-Family	37%	39%	44%	26%	17%	37%	37%	53%	48%	26%
Mobile										
Home/Trailer	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	9%	4%	4%	1%	9%



Owner vs. Renter

Burien increased the amount of home ownership in the last ten years from 50% owners to 56% owners. This was similar to the statewide average, but below the average change in the surrounding communities.

Owner vs.

_			
к	en	te	r

	King		Boulevard	White Center	Normandy		Des			
2000 Percent	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Owner	60%	56%	51%	56%	80%	54%	61%	42%	48%	65%
Renter	40%	44%	49%	44%	20%	46%	39%	58%	52%	35%

1990 Percent	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Owner	55%	50%	54%	47%	81%	49%	51%	33%	45%	57%
Renter	45%	50%	46%	53%	19%	51%	49%	67%	55%	43%

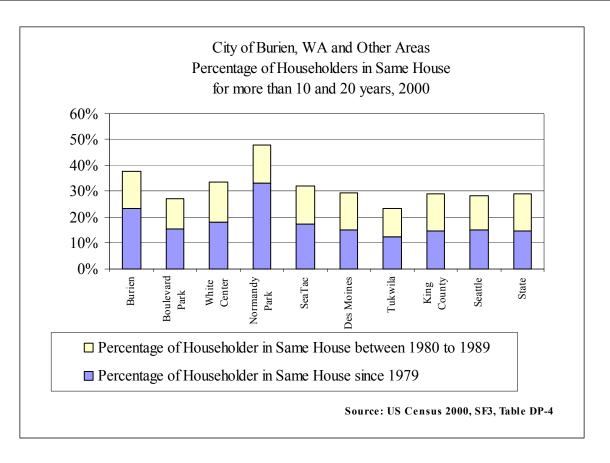
1990 to 2000 Percent Change	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Owner	10%	13%	-5%	18%	-1%	11%	20%	27%	8%	14%
Renter	-12%	-13%	6%	-16%	4%	-11%	-20%	-13%	-6%	18%

Stability of Residences

Burien has a very stable population that more than 38% of the current residents have lived in the same place for more than 10 years, and more than 52% have lived in the same place for more than 5 years. This is probably a reflection of the older than average age of people in our community.

Percent Lived				White						
in Same House	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			1
in 1995	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	48%	52%	46%	50%	61%	44%	49%	38%	44%	49%
1990	45%	50%	49%	48%	66%	47%	42%	40%	44%	46%
Percent Change	7%	5%	-5%	4%	-7%	-6%	18%	-4%	1%	6%

Percent in same house for 10	King		Boulevard	White Center	Normandy		Des			
years or more	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
2000	29%	38%	27%	34%	48%	32%	29%	23%	28%	29%
1990	29%	35%	38%	34%	55%	32%	30%	24%	31%	31%
Percent Change	0%	8%	-28%	-1%	-12%	-1%	-3%	-4%	-8%	-5%



Housing Affordability

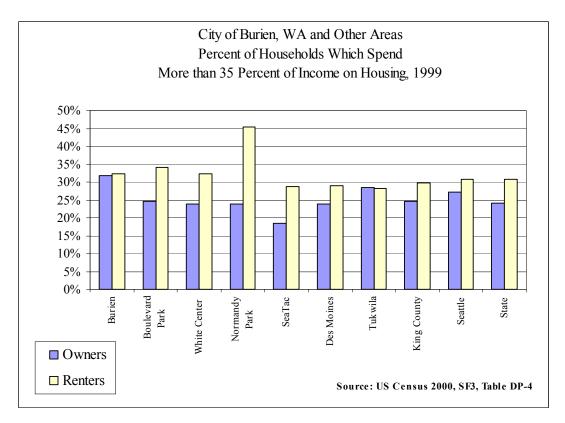
Even though Burien has much less expensive housing in comparison to other areas in the County, more home owners and renters are paying a higher percentage of their income on this housing. 1 out of 3 homeowners are spending more than 35% of their income on housing

The biggest change was for owners which tripled in the past ten years.

Percent of Owners who spend more than 35 percent of income on housing

Tereent or owners						8					
					White						
		King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
		County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
	2000	25%	32%	25%	24%	24%	19%	24%	28%	27%	24%
	1990	11%	10%	10%	6%	8%	7%	8%	9%	11%	11%
Percent Change		120%	214%	145%	310%	183%	163%	194%	227%	138%	126%

Percent of Renters w	Percent of Renters who spend more than 35 percent of income on housing												
					White								
		King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des					
		County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State		
:	2000	30%	32%	34%	32%	45%	29%	29%	28%	31%	31%		
	1990	29%	26%	35%	28%	23%	24%	27%	21%	31%	29%		
Percent Change		3%	26%	-3%	16%	96%	19%	10%	36%	-2%	6%		



Transportation

Burien saw a significant decrease in percent of commuters who drive alone and a dramatic increase in carpools. Public transportation usage didn't change as drastically.

Percent of workers who commuted to work by various means

			-	White						
2000 Percent Who	King		Boulevard	Center	Normandy		Des			
commuted by:	County	Burien	Park CDP	CDP	Park	SeaTac	Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Driving alone	69%	69%	67%	67%	78%	70%	76%	70%	57%	73%
Carpooling	12%	17%	17%	17%	11%	14%	13%	15%	11%	13%
Using public transportation	10%	8%	10%	10%	4%	9%	6%	9%	18%	5%
Using other means	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	7%	3%
Walking or working at home	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%

In 1990 Percent Who:	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Driving alone	71%	77%	74%	77%	81%	75%	79%	76%	59%	74%
Carpooling	11%	10%	14%	13%	10%	13%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Using public transportation	9%	7%	7%	6%	3%	5%	5%	8%	16%	5%
Using other means	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Walking or working at home	7%	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%	11%	8%

Percent Change from 1990 to 2000	King County	Burien	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	Normandy Park	SeaTac	Des Moines	Tukwila	Seattle	State
Driving alone	-4%	-11%	-9%	-13%	-3%	-7%	-4%	-8%	-4%	-1%
Carpooling	6%	68%	21%	32%	13%	13%	18%	40%	-5%	5%
Using public transportation	11%	21%	28%	79%	37%	73%	17%	14%	11%	8%
Using other means	137%	51%	30%	167%	35%	272%	30%	12%	191%	99%
Walking or working at home	-77%	-70%	-42%	-74%	-87%	-84%	-79%	-45%	-76%	81%

Chapter 4: 2000 Census Comparisons to other Communities

This 5-page table shows 2000 census information for the City of Burien and compares this with King County, Seattle, State and South Central King County.

South Central KC is all the area from Burien to Renton which included these following areas: Cities of Burien, Tukwila, SeaTac, Des Moines, Normandy Park, Renton, and the Census Designated Places (CDP) of White Center, Riverton Heights and Bryn Mawr-Skyway.

Some significant areas of contrast have been shaded.

			South Central		King					
	Burien		KC		County		Seattle		State	
Item for Comparison	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%
Population										
Population	31,881		206,409		1,737,034		563,374		5,894,121	
Population over 18	24,620	77%	157,832	76%	1,346,388	78%	475,547	84%	4,380,278	74%
Housing units	13,898		87,144		742,237		270,524		2,451,075	
Avg. household size	2.4		N/A		2.4		2.1		2.5	
Age										
18 years and over	24,620	77%	157,832	76%	1,346,388	78%	475,547	84%	4,380,278	74%
65 years and over	4,385	14%	23,978	12%	181,772	11%	67,807	12%	662,148	11%
Race/Ethnicity										
Hispanic	11%		10%		5%		5%		7%	
Asian & Other Pacific Islander	8%		13%		11%		13%		6%	
Black	5%		9%		5%		8%		3%	
Native American	1%		1%		1%		1%		1%	
White	71%		63%		73%		68%		79%	
Two or More Races	4%		4%		4%		4%		3%	
Some Other Race	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	
Households										
Households	13,399		83,503		710,916		258,499		2,271,398	
Family households - with own children	8,064	60%	50,734	61%	419,959	59%	113,400	44%	1,499,127	66%
under 18 years Married-couple	3,629	27%	24,247	29%	201,897	28%	46,310	18%	742,481	32%
family - with own children	5,834	44%	36,247	43%	329,768	46%	84,648	33%	1,181,995	52%
under 18 years	2,330	17%	15,660	19%	150,574	21%	32,349	13%	541,636	23%

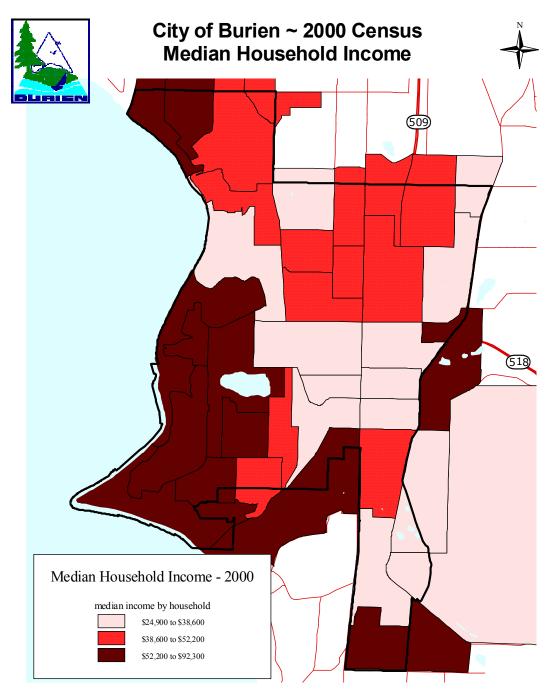
	Burien		South Central KC		King County		Seattle		State	
Item for	Durien		KC		County		Scattle		State	
Comparison	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%
Female - Householder, with no husband										
present - With children	1,551	12%	10,096	12%	64,184	9%	20,916	8%	224,618	9%
under 18 years Households with individuals under	948	7%	6,393	8%	38,571	5%	10,949	4%	146,920	6%
18 years	4,007	30%	26,650	32%	216,321	30%	50,783	20%	799,102	35%
Households with individuals 65										
years and over Average household	3,208	24%	16,668	20%	128,171	18%	49,171	19%	463,007	20%
size	2.4		N/A		2.4		2.1		2.5	
Average family size	3.0		N/A		3.0		2.9		3.1	
Housing										
Total Housing Units Occupied housing	13,898	100	87,144	1	742,237	100	270,524	100	2,451,075	10
units % Owner-occupied	13,399	100	83,503	1	710,916	100	258,499	100	2,271,398	10
housing units	7,552	56%	45,940	55%	425,436	60%	125,165	48%	1,467,009	64%
% Renter-occupied housing units	5,847	44%	37,563	45%	285,480	40%	133,334	52%	804,389	35%
Education Percent of 25 years old - high school graduate or higher	85%		84%		90%		90%		87%	
- bachelor's degree										
or higher	21%		22%		40%		47%		28%	
Residence % Population 5 years and over - in same house in										
1995	52%		47%		48%		44%		49%	
- lived elsewhere in King County in 1995	34%		34%		30%		30%		28%	
U.S. Native	85%		81%		85%		83%		90%	
Born in WA State	49%		46%		43%		39%		47%	

	Burien	South Central KC		King County		Seattle		State	
Item for Comparison	2000	% 2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%
Foreign Born									
% from Asia	36%	47%		51%		56%		39%	
% from Latin American	34%	25%		15%		13%		28%	
% from Europe	19%	15%		20%		16%		21%	
% from Other	1970	13/0		2070		10/0		21/0	
Regions	11%	13%		14%		15%		12%	
Language at Home Population over 5 that speak									
language other than English	20%	24%		18%		20%		14%	
% who speak English less than "very well"	9.5%	12.8%		8.4%		9.3%		6.4%	
% who speak									
Spanish % who speak Other Indo-	8%	8%		4%		4%		6%	
European Languages % who speak Asian & Pacific	5%	4%		5%		4%		3%	
Island Language	6%	11%		8%		11%		4%	
Commute to Work Percent of workers who:									
drove alone	69%	71%		69%		57%		73%	
carpooled used public	17%	15%		12%		11%		13%	
transportation	8%	8%		10%		18%		5%	
walked	2%	2%		4%		7%		3%	
used other means	1%	1%		2%		3%		1%	
worked at home Mean Travel time	3%	3%		4%		5%		4%	
to work (minutes)	25	N/A		27		25		26	

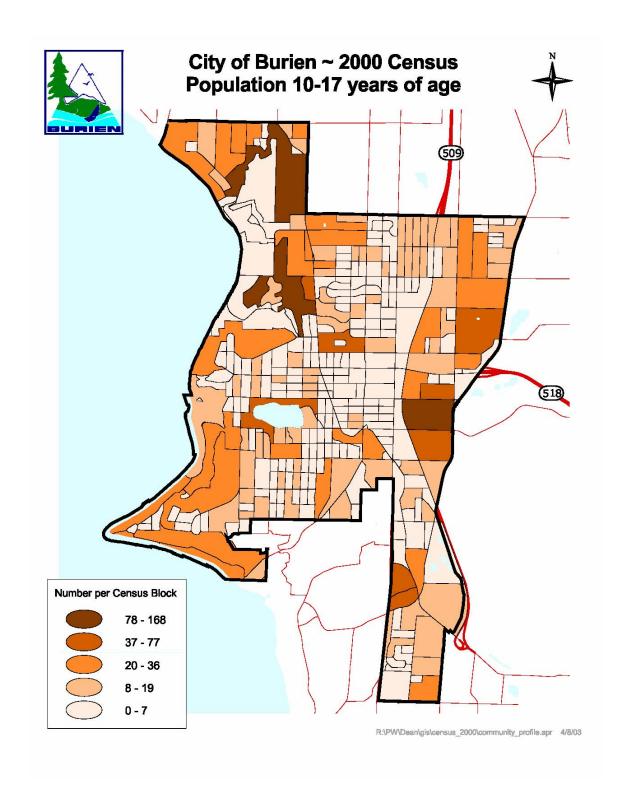
		South Centra	l King			a .	
T. C	Burien	KC	Coun	ty Se	eattle	State	
Item for Comparison	2000	% 2000) % 2	2000 %	2000 %	2000	9/
Employment							
Occupation Management & Professional	30%	30%	43%	6	48%	36%	
Service	16%	16%	13%		14%	15%	
Sales Construction &	28%	29%	26%		24%	26%	
Maintenance Production &	9%	10%	7%		5%	9%	
transportation	16%	16%	10%)	8%	13%	
Percent in Management Professional	30%	30%	43%	,	48%	36%	
Percent in Service	3070	30%	43%	, 2	TO /0	3070	
and Sales Percent in Construction &	44%	44%	39%	3	38%	41%	
Maintenance, Production & Transportation	26%	26%	17%	ó	13%	22%	
Income							
Median Household Income	41,577	N/A	53,15	57 4:	5,736	45,776	
% of Households with income							
- below \$25,000 - between \$25,000	27%	24%	20%		26%	25%	
and \$75,000	50%	54%	48%	, o	47%	51%	
- above \$75,000	23%	22%	32%	5 2	27%	24%	
Mean Per Capita Income	23,737	N/A	29,52	21 30	0,306	22,973	
Poverty Level Percentage of Families below							
poverty level % families with	7%	8%	5%		7%	7%	
related children under 5 below	170/	NT/A	10%	,	13%	15%	
poverty level under 18 below	17%	N/A	10%)	1370	13%	
poverty level	11%	N/A	8%		11%	11%	

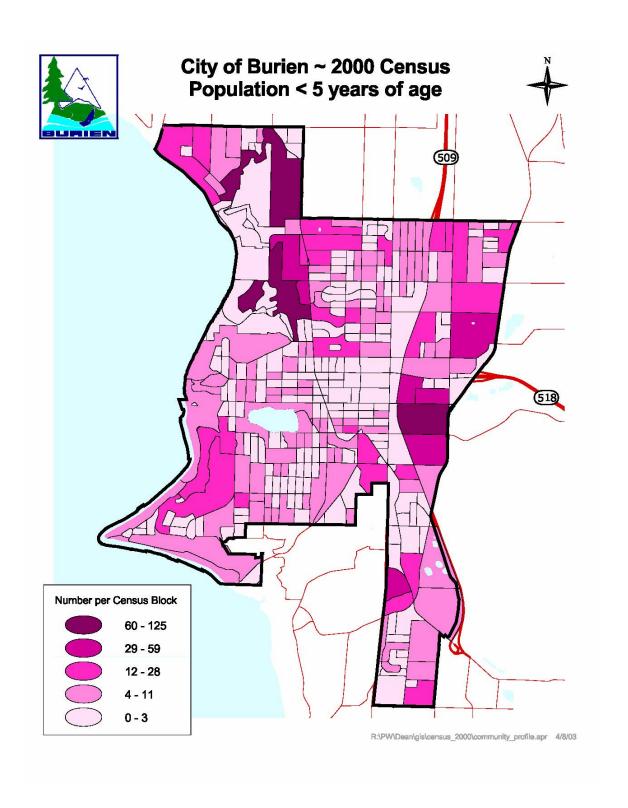
	Burien		South Central KC		King County		Seattle		State	
Item for Comparison	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%	2000	%
Housing										
Total Housing Units Units in structure	14,024	100%	87,244	100%	742,237	100%	270,536	100%	2,451,075	100%
1 unit, detached	8,114	58%	46,983	54%	423,328	57%	132,908	49%	1,527,867	62%
1 unit, attached	187	1%	3,018	3%	23,838	3%	5,919	2%	75,807	3%
2 units	103	1%	1,594	2%	15,831	2%	9,684	4%	68,836	3%
3 or 4 units	506	4%	3,968	5%	31,428	4%	12,178	5%	92,243	4%
5 to 9 units	1,188	9%	6,381	7%	49,573	7%	18,935	7%	112,031	5%
10 to 19 units	1,147	8%	7,124	8%	57,782	8%	23,852	9%	125,087	5%
20 or more units	2,593	18.5%	15,411	17.7%	120,380	16.2%	65,699	24.3%	228,720	9.3%
Mobile home	169	1%	2,552	3%	18,539	3%	581	0%	207,861	9%
Year Householder Moved Into Unit										
% moved in prior to 1980	24%		17%		15%		15%		15%	
% moved in between 1980 and 1995	29%		27%		30%		27%		31%	
Mortgage Status										
% of owners with a mortgage	65%		73%		78%		72%		75%	

Chapter 5: 2000 Census Data Maps



R:\PW\Dean\gis\census_2000\community_profile.apr 4/8/03





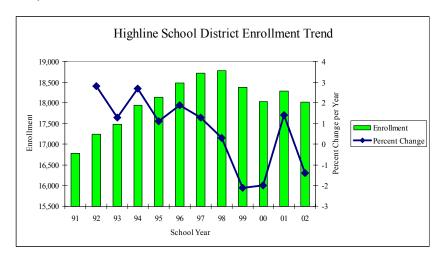
Chapter 6: Highline School District and Burien Public Schools

Both the Highline School District and specifically schools within the City boundaries have experienced dramatic change in the past 10 years. Although enrollment has stayed relatively consistent, there has been a significant shift to serving more low-income and ethnically-diverse students. Within the City of Burien, facilities include the following:

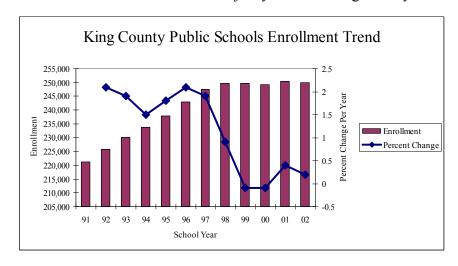
Elementary Schools:	Middle School	High School
Cedarhurst	Sylvester	Highline
Gregory Heights		
Hazel Valley		
Seahurst		
Shorewood		
Sunnydale		

Enrollment

Both District-wide and Burien schools' enrollment have remained relatively static for the last 10 years. The District currently serves 18,024 students, while Burien schools' enrollment is 4,787.



Highline District trends tend to mirror the majority of other King County school districts.

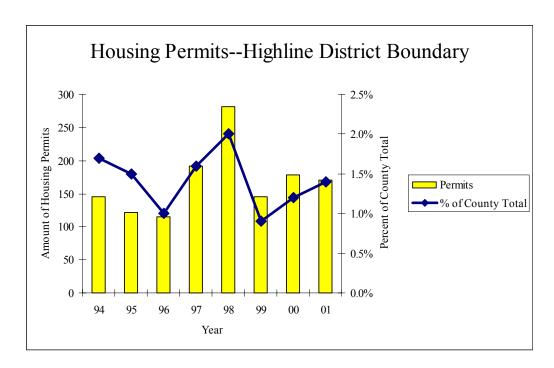


Projecting future enrollment

Since current state funding is based on a per pupil basis, forecasting future enrollment is an important budgetary tool for school districts. Highline School District regularly contracts with a consultant to help project student population and these findings are summarized below.

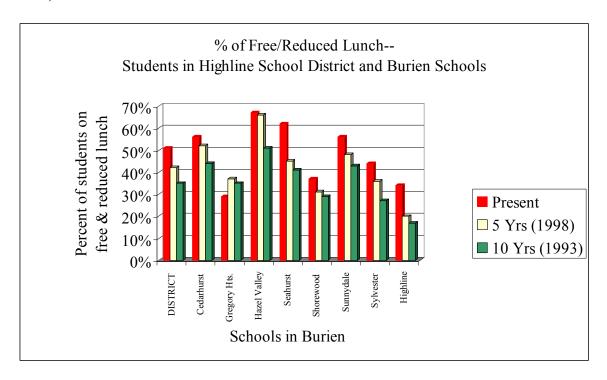
Although addressing the question of "how enrollment can potentially grow" is complex, factors such as new families moving into the District/City, more births, neighborhood turnover (non-child homeowners selling to families with children), and new construction all have an effect on future enrollment.

King County population and migration growth should continue to be slow due to the continuing economic recession. This will tend to keep growth in new and existing housing at a lower level, dampening enrollment growth in Highline and the region. The Highline District will continue to experience modest market share declines, although the larger birth rate will tend to favor a slightly larger kindergarten and first grade class than in the past. The "English as a Learning Language" (ELL) program is also expected to grow in Highline.



Poverty and Special Student Needs

In 2003, over half of the District's students qualify for the "free and reduced lunch" program, which indicates the number of students living at the federally-established poverty level. In Burien schools, 2,254 or 48% of the total 4,787 students met this criterion in 2003. Currently, **Highline is one of the top four (4) Districts in Western Washington** with the largest number of free/reduced lunch students, along with Tacoma, Kent, and Seattle.



In Burien, four (4) out of the six (6) elementary schools **exceed** the District's 51 percentile of students meeting the free/reduced lunch criteria: Hazel Valley (67%); Seahurst (62%); Cedarhurst (56%); and Sunnydale (56%).

According to research by Myron Orfield, a Minnesotan academic and state legislator, as these elementary schools become poorer, they can serve as powerful disincentives for middle-class families looking for a place to live in the region. A pattern begins where demand for housing begins to drop; property values grow much more slowly than in other parts of the region (or even decline); and the community becomes more unstable. If the decline is sustained, local businesses often see their profits decline and either go out of business or move elsewhere in the region.

With the number of low-income students, Highline teachers also face daily challenges that exceed their primary role of educating their students. Although these students receive food from the free/reduced lunch program, they often arrive at school with health and social problems. The neighborhood school ends up dealing with students' health/human service needs on a daily basis, and becomes a "de facto" social service agency.

Unfortunately, a school has no health and/or specialized staff, nor resources to meet these needs. And because so many baseline health/human service needs go unmet with such a volume of students, Highline educators have an added challenge in achieving students' academic success. Recognition of this situation in Seattle prompted City leaders in 1990 to pass its first "Families and Education Levy". This City levy provides funds at individual Seattle School District sites to address students' health/human service needs, which subsequently frees up the schools to focus on academic achievement. The levy has since been renewed by Seattle voters in 1997 and will be up for renewal again in 2004.

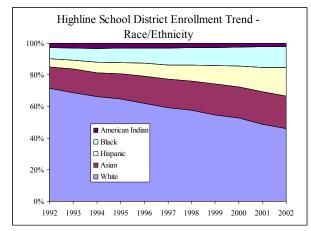
Race/Ethnicity

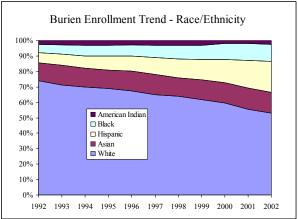
Another dramatic increase during the last 10 years is the number of the District's racially and ethnically-diverse students.

From 1992 to 2002, the District changed from 71.4% White students to 45.9%; 13.7% Asian/Pacific Islander to 20.7%; 5.1% Hispanic to 17.9%, and 6.9% Black to 13.3%.

In Burien schools, this shift over the same 10 year period went from 73.8% White students to 53.1%; 11.7% Asian/Pacific Islanders to 13.4%; 6.5% Hispanic to 20.1%; and 5.3% Black to 11.1%.

	Dis	trict	Burien	Schools
Race/Ethnicity	1992	2002	1992	2002
Black	6.9%	13.3%	5.3%	11.1%
Hispanic	5.1%	17.9%	6.5%	20.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13.7%	20.7%	11.7%	13.4%
White	71.4%	45.9%	73.8%	53.1%

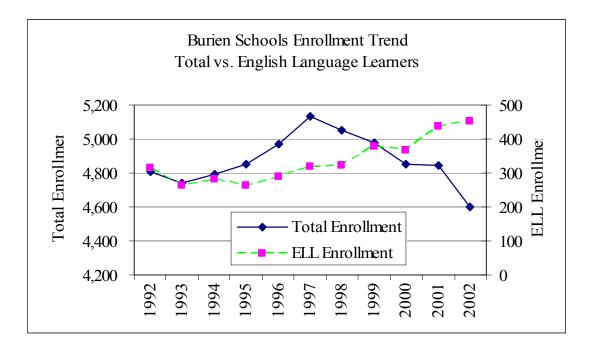




English Language Learners

In 2003, the total number of students classified as "ELL" (or "English as a Learning Language") was 1,928, with 452 of those students attending Burien schools. Most ELL students in Burien attend Highline High School (162) and Seahurst Elementary School (139), respectively. The majority of elementary school-aged youth residing in Burien's largest apartment complex --Vintage Park---attend Seahurst School.

In Burien schools, the number of students enrolled in English Language Learner programs has increased 43% from 1992 to 2002, while total enrollment has declined by 4%.



Student Achievement

Persistently-low student achievement scores on the Washington State Assessment Program can be one indicator of instability in a community because of the disincentive it provides to families looking for strong schools where their children can succeed.

Between 1993 and 1997, regional school districts with relatively high poverty (including Highline) experienced 4th graders scoring around the 45 percentile nationally. By contrast, regional school districts with limited poverty scored at the 65 percentile or even higher. These low test scores make it very difficult for communities in the Highline District and other similarly-affected communities to attract more affluent families and economic development.

Since its implementation in 1997, the state's standardized test for its students has been the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). This test is given annually to

all 4th, 7th, and 10th graders throughout the state, and reflects what students know and are able to do based on the state's Essential Academic Learning Requirements (EALRs).

These clear targets in the subject areas of Reading, Writing, Listening, and Mathematics represent the specific academic skills and knowledge Washington state students are required to meet in the classroom. Oftentimes, both educators and parents rely on the individual WASL scores of each school to compare, rank and evaluate the school's overall success.

2001-2002 WASL Test Scores

The District averages fell below the 2001-02 state averages for all three (3) grade levels in all four (4) academic subject areas. Burien schools fared slightly better than the District averages, with both 4th grade "Listening" and 7th grade "Math" exceeding the state averages.

2001-2002 WASL % District and Burien Students Meeting State Standards

	District 4th Grade	Burien 4th Grade	State Average
Reading	56.2	59	65.6
Mathematics	39.3	50	51.8
Writing	36.1	38	49.5
Listening	62.7	77	66.6

	District 7th	Burien 7th	State
	Grade	Grade	Average
Reading	31.6	43	44.5
Mathematics	21.7	32	30.4
Writing	41.4	51	53
Listening	72.3	78	83.6

	District 10th	Burien 10th	State
	Grade	Grade	Average
Reading	48.4	51	59.2
Mathematics	31.3	31	37.3
Writing	45.5	50	54.3
Listening	74.6	76	81.8

Graduation and Completion Rates

Graduation and Completion Rates is one of the benchmarks evaluated in the Communities Count 2002. A new, more accurate measure of high school graduation was developed for the class of 2001. This measure follows students from Grade 9 forward to account for transfers in and out of school districts, and tracks completion of high school based on graduation or obtaining GED or adult diploma. The completion rate for King County school districts ranges from 63% to 96%. **Highline School District has the lowest graduation and completion rate in the greater Puget Sound Area**.

2001 Graduation and Completion Rates

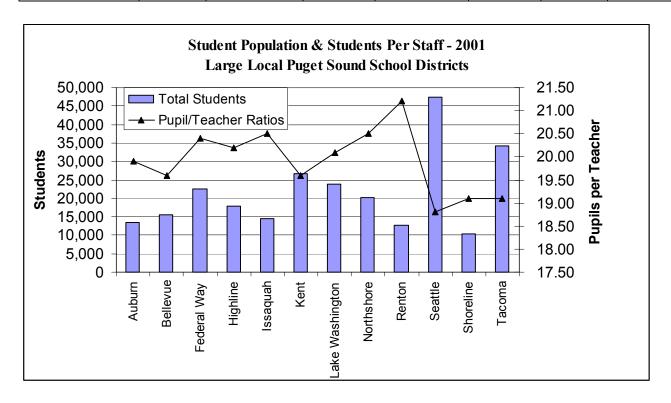
District	Graduated	Completed
Auburn	79%	81%
Bellevue	83%	84%
Enumclaw	89%	89%
Federal Way	70%	72%
Highline	61%	63%
Issaquah	89%	89%
Kent	85%	87%
Lake Washington	81%	82%
Mercer Island	96%	96%
Northshore	87%	88%
Renton	77%	80%
Riverview	79%	81%
Seattle	74%	76%
Shoreline	72%	72%
Skykomish	67%	67%
Snoqualmie Valley	67%	67%
Tacoma	65%	65%
Tukwila	67%	67%
Vashon Island	81%	81%

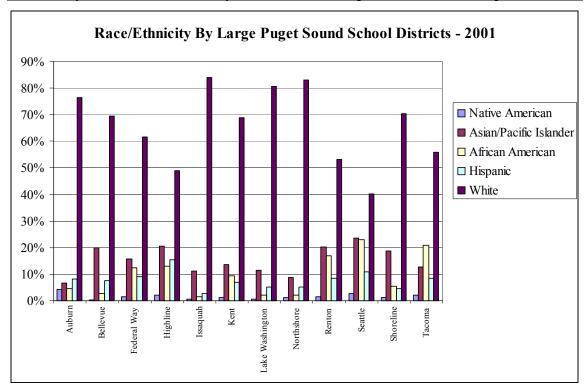
School District Summaries Puget Sound School Districts with over 10,000 students

Highline School District is the 13th Largest School District in the State and has one of the most diverse student populations with 51% minority students. In addition, Highline School District has a fairly high pupil to teacher ratio when compared to other districts.

Puget Sound School Districts with over 10,000 students – General Statistics

AGENCY	Total	Pupil/Teacher	Native	Asian/Pacific	African		
NAME	Students	Ratios	American	Islander	American	Hispanic	White
Auburn	13,502	19.90	4%	7%	4%	8%	76%
Bellevue	15,510	19.60	0%	20%	3%	7%	69%
Federal Way	22,636	20.40	1%	16%	12%	9%	62%
Highline	17,752	20.20	2%	20%	13%	16%	49%
Issaquah	14,588	20.50	1%	11%	2%	3%	84%
Kent	26,670	19.60	1%	14%	10%	7%	69%
Lake Washington	23,762	20.10	1%	11%	2%	5%	81%
Northshore	20,184	20.50	1%	9%	2%	5%	83%
Renton	12,761	21.20	2%	20%	17%	8%	53%
Seattle	47,449	18.80	3%	23%	23%	11%	40%
Shoreline	10,416	19.10	1%	19%	5%	4%	70%
Tacoma	34,146	19.10	2%	13%	21%	8%	56%





Informational References:

Puget Sound Metropatterns, Myron Orfield

Highline School District Trends and Projects, W. Les Kendrick

Demographics (power point presentation), Highline School District

Superintendent of Public Instruction Education Profile—Highline School District Report Card

WASL 2002 Score Release, WA State Office of Supt of Public Instruction

Interview, Alan Spicciati, Director of Assessment, Highline S District

Communities Count 2002: United Way King County Healthy Youth Survey 2002: RMC Research Corporation

Healthy Youth Survey 2002 Survey Results

This summary presents results from the fall 2002 Healthy Youth Survey in Washington State. The local results from Burien public schools are compared to the statewide results. Highline School District has participated in these regularly produced statewide surveys. It is difficult to make broad conclusions from these surveys due to the limited number of participants, but it is still useful to compare the specific grades, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grades, versus the statewide averages.

The impact of adolescent health risk behaviors remains a primary concern of citizens throughout the country. Many health problems experienced by adolescents are caused by a very few preventable behaviors. Patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and related risk behaviors are often formed during adolescence. These patterns play an important role in health throughout adulthood.

Grades 8, 10, and 12 received similar surveys whereas students in Grade 6 received a slighter shorter version. Several items on each survey form were optional at the discretion of the school. For the full results please contact the Highline School District.

Summary of Results:

Public School Students in Burien generally feel safer at school in the younger grades rather than the older grades. Sixth graders feel safer than the statewide average, but Burien drops below the statewide average in the higher grades. Statewide the lowest rating is given by 8th grade students, at 80%. Burien experiences a similar dip from 87% to 98% of students feeling safe in 6th grade (vs. 90% statewide) and then drops to 77% in 8th grade (vs. the 80% statewide). This feeling of safety increases to 80% in 10th grade (vs. 84% statewide) and then drops again to 71% in 12th grade (vs. 88% statewide).

Burien students enjoyed being in school at a higher rate than the statewide average across all grade levels. In 6th grade, 50% to 70% of Burien students reported that they enjoyed being at school. This compares to the statewide average of 57%. This disparity increases in the higher grades when in 12th grade, 52% of Burien students reported enjoying being at school versus only 39% of 12th graders statewide.

Recent cigarette use was lower than or close to the statewide average across all grades. 19% of Burien 12th graders reported smoking a cigarette in the past 30 days compared to the statewide average of 23%.

Alcohol and marijuana use was generally lower or at the statewide average in the lower grades, but was higher than the statewide average in the upper grades. In 12th grade, 62% of Burien students reported they had alcohol in the past 30 days compared to only 43% of students statewide. In 10th grade, 27% of Burien students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days compared to 18% of students statewide. In the 6th grades, Burien students were similar to statewide average for marijuana use in past 30 days (1% statewide, compared to 0% to 5% in Burien) and alcohol use in past 30 days (4% statewide versus 0 to 8% in Burien). In 8th grade, Burien students were similar to statewide average for marijuana use in past 30 days (10%) and for alcohol use in past 30 days (18% statewide vs. 15% in Burien).

Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use has short and long-term consequences to student's health. In the short term, ATOD use interferes with positive physical, emotional, and social development. In the long term, ATOD use is associated with delinquency and criminal activity, unintended injuries, and a variety of health complications including shorter life expectancy. The economic costs of ATOD use are enormous (in Washington State an estimated \$1.81 billion in 1990 and \$2.54 billion in 1996). Tobacco use is the world's leading cause of preventable death, disease, and disability.

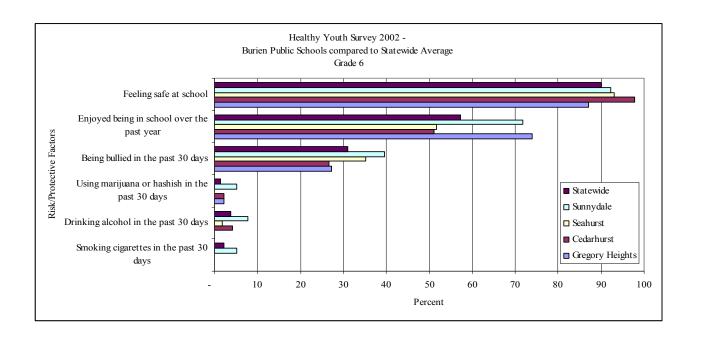
School Climate

In the past few years Washington State has given increased attention to supportive learning environments. Students need a safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil learning environment if they are to be successful in school. Feeling safe at school and enjoying being in school are two indicators of a student's success.

Your students and students statewide reported the following behaviors and attitudes:

	Gregory Heights		Cedarhurst		Statewide	
Smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	0.0%	(± 0.0%)	0%	(± 0.0%)	2.20%	(± 0.4%)
Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	0	(± 0.0)	4.2	(± 5.6)	3.8	(± 0.7)
Using marijuana or hashish in the past 30	2.2	(± 4.3)	2.1	(± 4.0)	1.3	(± 0.4)
days						
Being bullied in the past 30 days	27.3	(± 13.2)	26.7	(± 12.9)	31	(± 1.4)
Enjoyed being in school over the past year	73.9	(± 12.7)	51	(± 14.0)	57.2	(± 1.9)
Feeling safe at school	87	(± 9.7)	97.9	(± 4.1)	90	(± 1.0)

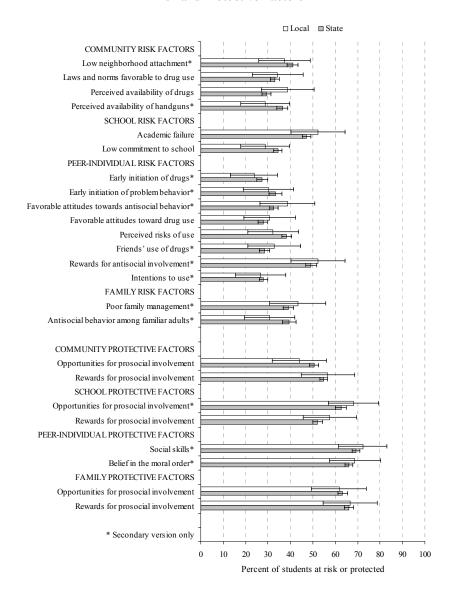
	Seahurst		Sunnydale		State	ewide
Smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	0%	$(\pm 0.0\%)$	5.10%	(± 6.9%)	2.20%	$(\pm 0.4\%)$
Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	1.8	(± 3.5)	7.7	(± 8.4)	3.8	(± 0.7)
Using marijuana or hashish in the past 30	0	(± 0.0)	5.1	(± 6.9)	1.3	(± 0.4)
days						
Being bullied in the past 30 days	35.1	(± 12.4)	39.5	(± 15.5)	31	(± 1.4)
Enjoyed being in school over the past year	51.7	(± 12.9)	71.8	(± 14.1)	57.2	(± 1.9)
Feeling safe at school	93.1	(± 6.5)	92.3	(± 8.4)	90	(± 1.0)



Your students and students statewide reported the following behaviors and attitudes:

	Sylvester M	iddle School	State	wide
Smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	6.60%	(± 4.0%)	9.20%	(± 1.1%)
Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	15.2	(± 5.7)	17.8	(± 1.5)
Using marijuana or hashish in the past 30	10	(± 4.8)	10.4	(± 1.1)
days				
Carrying a weapon in the past 30 days	9.7	(± 4.7)	9.4	(± 0.9)
Carrying a weapon at school in the past 30	9.1	(± 4.5)	5.5	(± 0.7)
days				
Being bullied in the past 30 days	28.2	(± 7.2)	29.6	(± 1.9)
Enjoyed being in school over the past year	48.6	(± 8.2)	44.7	(± 1.5)
Feeling safe at school	77	(± 6.7)	79.6	(± 2.0)

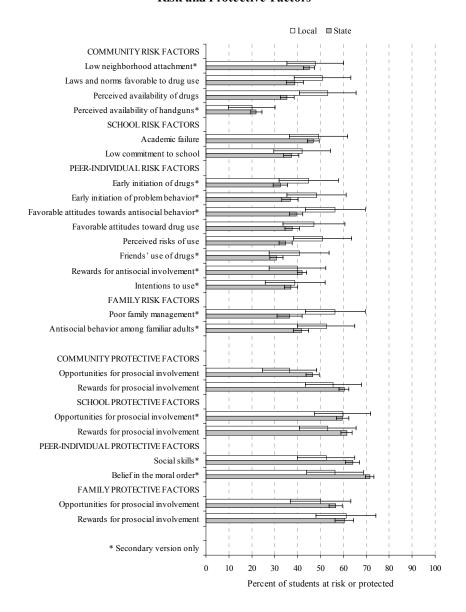
Risk and Protective Factors



Your students and students statewide reported the following behaviors and attitudes:

	Highline Hig	h School	State	ewide
Smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	15.30%	(± 6.3%)	15.00%	(± 1.4%)
Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	33.3	(± 8.3)	29.3	(± 1.9)
Using marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days	27.4	(± 7.9)	18.3	(± 1.9)
Carrying a weapon in the past 30 days	12.6	(± 5.8)	8.4	(± 1.0)
Carrying a weapon at school in the past 30 days	8.7	(± 4.9)	6	(± 0.9)
Being bullied in the past 30 days	15.5	(± 6.4)	22.2	(± 1.7)
Enjoyed being in school over the past year	46.3	(± 8.9)	40	(± 2.1)
Feeling safe at school	80.3	(± 6.9)	84.1	(± 1.8)

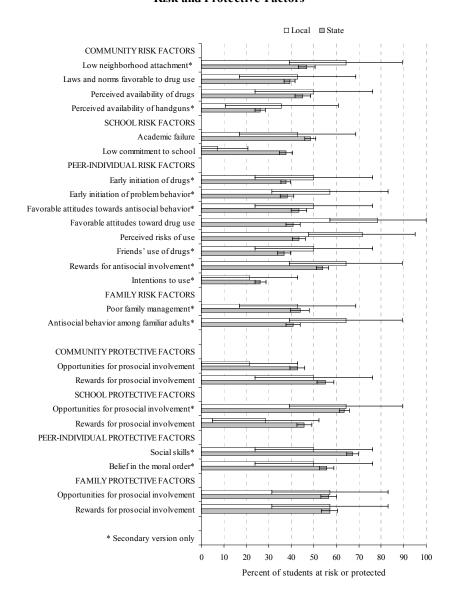
Risk and Protective Factors



Your students and students statewide reported the following behaviors and attitudes:

	Highline Hig	sh School	Statewide		
Smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days	19.10%	(± 16.8%)	22.70%	(± 2.3%)	
Drinking alcohol in the past 30 days	61.9	(± 20.8)	42.8	(± 2.4)	
Using marijuana or hashish in the past 30 days	23.8	(± 18.2)	24.7	(± 1.7)	
Carrying a weapon in the past 30 days	4.8	(± 9.1)	7.8	(± 1.0)	
Carrying a weapon at school in the past 30 days	4.8	(± 9.1)	6.9	(± 0.9)	
Being bullied in the past 30 days	4.8	(± 9.1)	14.3	(± 1.1)	
Enjoyed being in school over the past year	52.4	(± 21.4)	38.6	(± 1.8)	
Feeling safe at school	71.4	(± 19.3)	88.2	(± 2.1)	

Risk and Protective Factors



Chapter 7: King County Housing Authority

King County Housing Authority (KCHA) is located in Tukwila and serves all County residents except for residents in Seattle and Renton which have their own housing authorities.

KCHA is currently interested in exploring partnerships with the City of Burien. One of the ideas is to create a demonstration project on the Ambaum Corridor which might spark reinvestment in the neighborhood.

The KCHA currently runs 4 main programs:

- 1) Public Housing: Including Mixed Population and Family Developments
- 2) Section 8 vouchers
- 3) Bond & Tax Credit Financing
- 4) Other programs (specialty houses)

The table below summarizes all of the programs and important information about KCHA

					Income (Primary Sou			1 117	
	ı			% of r	nedian in	come	Income		Household Type		
	Households	Avg. years in public housing	Avg. Annual Income	0 - 30%	30%- 50%	50% - 80%	Social Security	SSI	Disabled	Elderly	Family
Mixed							_			_	
Population	1,159	4.8	\$8,612	96%	4%	0%	46%	42%	33%	67%	0%
Burien											
Projects											
Yardly											
Arms	66	4.5	\$8,733	94%	5%	2%	42%	48%	36%	64%	0%
Munro											
Manor	60	4.2	\$8,510	93%	5%	2%	38%	42%	55%	45%	0%
							Employment	TANF			
Family											
Developments	2,073	6.7	\$13,319	84%	12%	3%	38%	23%	20%	16%	65%

Section 8				
Housing	7,693			

Vouchers in Highline area 2,067
Percent of Total Vouchers in King County 27%

Bond & Tax				
Credit	4,000			
	Lora Lake	234	Units	

King County Housing Authority (continued)

Key Points:

- Burien only has a few public housing projects within its city limits, Yardly Arms and Munro Manor.
- Section 8 housing is mainly in the south end of King County and the Highline area is 27% of all vouchers.
- Almost all of households in public housing make less than 50% of the median income, with more than 90% making less than 30% of the median income
- For those in Mixed Income housing:
 - o Average years in public housing: 4.8
 - o Primary Income is Social Security: 46%
 - o Primary Income is SSI: 42%
 - o Disabled: 33%
 - o Elderly: 67%
- For those in Family Developments:
 - o Average years in public housing: 6.7
 - o Primary Income is Employment: 38%
 - o Primary Income is TANF: 23%
 - o Disabled: 20%
 - o Elderly: 16%
 - o Families: 65%
- Waiting list for these programs is as high as the current enrollees.
 - o 4,000 households on the waiting list for public housing
 - o 7,000 household on the waiting list for section 8 housing
- There are more units of housing through Bond Financing and Tax Credits than in the typical public housing. These units are run at rates just below market and the Tax Credit projects are run by private companies
- A majority of the section 8 vouchers used with Burien city limits are redeemed for housing near Lake Burien and south of 148th. The KCHA director stated this was because with the vouchers the person has a choice and the current housing options on Ambaum are less than adequate.

Chapter 8: Public Health Information

From Seattle-King County Department of Health

The following figures and tables provide a public health viewpoint on Burien as compared to King County using information collected from 1990 to 1999. These may be updated in the future.

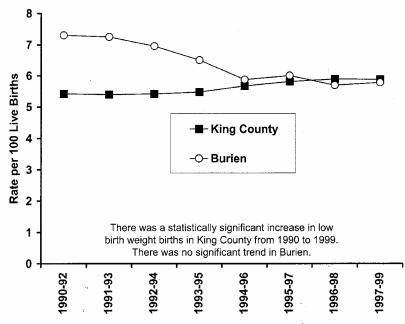
Burien had a similar percent of low birth weight births as the rest of the County: The County saw an increase in low birth weight births from 1990 to 1999. Burien's percent of low birth weight births decreased during this time which has made Burien's rate similar to the County's rate.

Burien had a significant decrease in the rate of late or no prenatal care, but it is higher than the County average. Burien's rate of women with late (3rd Trimester) or no prenatal care decreased significantly between 1995 and 1999, dropping almost to pre-1990 rates. (Figure 4) At the same time, King County saw a consistent decrease each year. Unfortunately, Burien's rate was still 49% higher than the County average in 1999 (Table 4 and 6).

Adolescent Birth rates in Burien decreased also, but were still above the County average. Burien's rate of Adolescent (15-17) Births decreased by 30% from 1995 to 1999; dropping back to pre-1990 rates. (Figure 5) King County also saw a consistent decrease each year. Unfortunately, Burien's rate was still 83% higher than the County average in 1999 (Table 5 and 7).

Burien's rank of leading causes of death is similar to the County. Burien's rank of leading cause of death is similar to the County. Heart Disease and All Cancers continue to be the main cause of death in the community and Burien's rates are similar to the County's (Table 8 and 9).

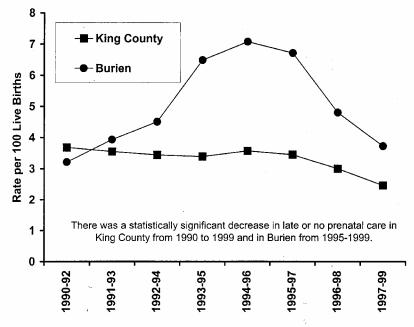
Figure 3: Percent Low Birth Weight Births in Burien and King County,
3 Year Rolling Averages from 1990-1999



Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

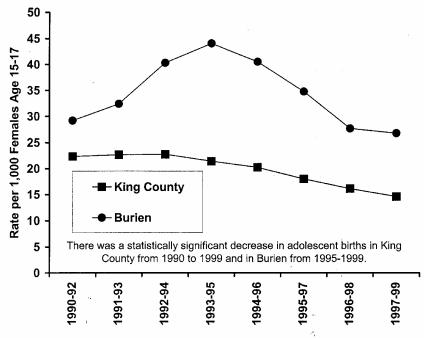
Prepared by: Epidemiology, Planning Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle King County, 6/26/01

Figure 4: Percent Late or No Prenatal Care in Burien and King County,
3 Year Rolling Averages from 1990 to 1999



Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Prepared by: Epidemiology, Planning Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle King County, 6/26/01

Figure 5: Rate of Adolescent (15-17) Births in Burien and King County,
3 Year Rolling Averages from 1990 to 1999



Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Prepared by: Epidemiology, Planning Evaluation, Public Health - Seattle King County, 6/26/01

Table 4. Selected Birth Risk Factors in Burien and King County, 3 Year Average from 1997-99

		Bur	ien			King C	County	Compa	rison to
	Avg.	Avg.	95% Confidence interval		Avg.	Avg.	95%° Confidence Interval	King Cou	nty Rates
	Annual	Rate per	Lower	Upper	Annual	Rate per	Lower Upper	Sig.	Percent
Birth Risk Factor	Count	100*	Bound	Bound	Count	100*	Bound Bound	Diff.**	Diff.
Low Birth Weight (< 2500 g)	27	5.8	4.6	7.2	1,281	5.9	5.7 6.1	NS	-2%
Late 3rd Trimester or No Prenatal Care	15	3.7	2.7	5.0	453	2.5	2.3 2.6	Higher	49%

^{*}Rate = number of live births for which risk factor is present per 100 live births for which status of risk factor is known, averaged over a 3 year period. NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 267,274,275,276,279,280,285.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Table 5. Adolescent Births in Burien and King County, 3 Year Avg. from 1997-99

		Buri	en			King C		Comparison to		
	Avg.	Avg.		95°% Confidence		Avg.	95° Cor Inte	ifidence rval	King (County Rates
	Annua	l Rate	Lower	Upper	Annual	Rate per	Lower	Upper	Sig.	Percent
	Count	1,000*	Bound	Bound	Count	1,000*	Bound	Bound	Diff.**	Difference
Adolescent Births (Age 15-17)	17	26.8	19.9	35.3	463	14.6	13.9	15.4	Higher	83%

^{*}Rate = number of live births to 15-17 year olds per 1,000 15-17 year old females, averaged over a 3 year period. NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 267,274,275,276,279,280,285.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Prepared by: Public Health - Seattle King County, Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Unit, 6/26/01

^{**}Lower=lower than King County rate; Higher=higher than King County rate; NS=difference is not statistically significant.

^{**}Lower=lower than King County rate; Higher=higher than King County rate; NS=difference is not statistically significant:

Table 6. Trends in Birth Risk Factors in Burien and King County, 10 yrs & 5 yrs

		Burie	n		King County				
	1990-	1999	1995-1	1999	1990	-1999	1995-1999		
	Significant	Direction	Sig.	Direction	Significan	t Direction	Sig.	Direction	
Birth Risk Factor	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	
Low Birth Weight (< 2500 g)	NS	NS	NS	NS	SIG	Increase	NS	NS	
Late (3rd Trimester or No Prenatal Care)	NS	NS	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease	

NOTE: Trends based on number of live births for which risk factor is present per 100 live births for which status of risk factor is known. NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 267,274,275,276,279,280,285.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Table 7. Trends in Adolescent Births in Burien and King County, 10 yrs & 5 years

Tubic 7. Trends in	Tradicacent Bi	10 J15 C	z e jeurs					
		Buri	en		King	County		
	1990-1	999	1995	5-1999	199	0-1999	199	5-1999
	Significant Direction		Sig.	Direction	Sig.	Direction	Sig.	Direction
	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend
Adolescent Births (Age 15-17)	NS	NS	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease

NOTE: Trends based on number of live births to 15-17 year olds per 1,000 15-17 year old females. NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 267,274,275,276,279,280,285.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Prepared by: Public Health - Seattle King County, Epidemiology, Planning and

Evaluation Unit, 6/26/01

^{*}NS=not statistically significant; SIG=statistically significant.

^{*}NS=not statistically significant; SIG=statistically significant.

Table 8. Five Leading Causes of Death in Burien, 3 Year Average from 1996-98

			Bur	ien			King	County		Comparison to	
,.		Avg.	Avg.	95% Confidence		Avg.	Avg.		5% idence		County ites
		Annual	Rate per	Lower	Upper	Annual	Rate per	Lower	Upper	Sig.	Percent
Cause of Death	Rank	Count	100,000	Bound	Bound	Count	100,000	Bound	Bound	Diff.*	* Diff.
All Deaths		277.0	826.0	770.7	884.5	11,511	794.0	785.6	802.4	NS	4%
Heart Disease All Cancer	1 2	73.3 64.0	218.6 187.5	190.6 161.9	249.9 216.4	3,029 2,797	212.7 193.1	208.3 188.9	217.1 197.3	NS NS	3% -3%
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	25.7	77.6	61.3	97.4	934	66.1	63.6	68.6	NS	17%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	4	14.3	42.1	30.5	57.2	527	37.4	35.6	39.3	NS	13%
Unintentional Injury	5	13.3	38.9	27.8	53.5	486	30.0	28.5	31.6	NS	30%

NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 267,274,275,276,279,280,285.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Prepared by: Public Health - Seattle King County, Epidemiology, Planning and

Evaluation Unit, 6/26/01

Table 9. Trends in Five Leading Causes of Death in Burien, 10 and 5 Years

]	Burien			King C	County	
	1989)-1998	1994-	1998	1989	-1998	1994-1998	
	Significan	t Direction	Significant	Significant Direction		Direction	Significant	Direction
Cause of Death	Trend*	of Trend	Trend"	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend	Trend*	of Trend
All Deaths	NS	NS	NS	NS	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease
Heart Disease	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Increase	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease
All Cancer	NS	NS	NS	NS	SIG	Decrease	SIG	Decrease
Cerebrovascular Disease	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Unintentional Injury	SIG	Increase	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

NOTE: Burien includes census tracts 26,7,274,275,276,279,280,285.

NOTE: Trends based on rates age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. population. *NS=not statistically significant; SIG =statistically significant.

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Prepared by: Public Health - Seattle King County, Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Unit, 6/26/01

^{*}Rate = number of deaths per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. population and averaged over a 3 year period: **Lower=lower than King County rate; Higher=higher than King County rate; NS=difference is not statistically significant.

Chapter 9: Communities Count 2002

The following report is the Executive Summary from the Communities Count 2002 report. It is followed by a "Summary of Social and Health Indicators" which compares the 29 indicators from 2000 to 2002.

Countywide the key indicators that got worse were: Affordable Housing, Income Distribution, Family Friendly Employment Benefits, Stress, and Obesity (Overweight). Many indicators saw improvements between 2000 and 2002, such as Academic Achievement, Crime, Teen Births and Tobacco and Alcohol Use.

Whereas this report doesn't break out information specific to Burien, the report does look at differences in these indicators due to regional, racial and economic differences. In general, there were some regional differences, but most often the differences were mainly due to other factors such as income, race or education.

South King County has more affordable housing than other parts of King County. Cities in South King County have a greater proportion of affordable housing for low income renters than other regions.

The housing affordability gap is increasing. Since 1995, the gap between what median income families can afford and the median market home price has been increasing since 1995.

Both renters and homeowners are spending a greater percentage of their income on housing. South King County was similar to other parts of King County in that 40% of renters and 27% of owners were spending more than 30% of their income for housing costs

More than 20% of residents live in households without a living wage income. In South King County the number of residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level increased in the last ten years, while Seattle and East King County saw a decrease.

Highline School District has increased the number of 4th grade students who meet state standards since 1998, but this is still below the County average. The Highline School District increased the number of 4th grade students who met state standards in Math by more than 50% from 1998 to 2002. This average of 39% is still below the state average of 52%. In Reading, the school district saw an increase of 20% from 1998 to 2002. This average of 56% of 4th grade students meeting state standards was still below the state average of 66%.

Physical Activity has declined in the community while the percent of adults overweight has increased. In King County, 50% of adults were obese or overweight which is below the state average of 55%. South King County had the highest percent of obese or overweight adults at 57%.

South King County had a lower rating for social cohesion than the County average. Residents living in South King County and Seattle were more likely to give lower ratings about trust in their communities and the likelihood that neighbors could be counted on to intervene in problem situations.

This chapter contains summary pages from the Communities Count 2002 report. This report is completed every two years and will be a good reference source for the City to review the health of the broader community.

Table of contents Summary pages from the Communities Count 2002 Report

Page
9-3
9-9
9-10
9-14
9-14
9-15
9-15
9-17
9-19
9-21
9-23
9-25

Executive Summary: Communities Count 2002

Mission

Communities Count is committed to improving community conditions through information advocacy—providing accurate and timely reports on the conditions that matter to King County families and communities in order to stimulate action.

Purpose

To provide a biennial report on the health and well-being of people and communities in King County that identifies our strengths and those areas that need attention.

What This Report Offers:

- A common set of social and health indicators for use by all city and County governments, public agencies, human service funders, non-profit agencies, community-based organizations, and residents.
- Indicators that reflect the valued conditions identified by King County residents.
- A process of developing indicators that was inclusive of the ethnic and geographic diversity of King County.
- Information that reveals disparities based on region, race, income, age and gender.
- Rich quotes about social support and neighborhood social cohesion from 255 King County residents who are from groups often not represented in indicator reports.
- New measures of community well-being, such as social support, income distribution, reading to children, and social cohesion in neighborhoods.
- Information that updates Communities Count 2000 and will be updated every two years to follow our progress over time.

The 29 indicators give a picture of our overall health and well-being. Many of the new indicators now have a second point of measurement and can be compared to baseline information from the 2000 report. Other indicators have been measured over several years and provide a picture of how well we are doing over a longer period of time. King County as a whole is making progress with improving grade school academic achievement, reducing crime, motor vehicle injuries, infant mortality, teen births, adult alcohol abuse and youth tobacco use. But our situation is worsening with respect to affordable housing, the proportion of overweight people, and the amount of stress people experience. In very basic ways, King County has not progressed. One out of five residents does not earn a living wage. One out of every ten children lives in poverty. Income distribution has shifted: incomes grew for the wealthiest households, while they stagnated or declined for the middle and low-income households. Fewer small and medium employers are offering benefits that allow people to support and care for their children and family members.

While there are differences among North, Seattle, East and South regions for most indicators, these differences are not large. There are no differences by region for people's experience of social support, social cohesion, participation in life-enriching activities, and participation in community organizations. However differences do exist for these same indicators and for almost every indicator by income and education levels, race, age, and gender.

The four categories into which the 29 indicators are grouped are:

- 1) Basic Needs and Social Well-Being,
- 2) Positive Development Through Life Stages,
- 3) Safety and Health, and
- 4) Community Strength

Basic Needs and Social Well-Being

This category of indicators includes the crucial social, economic and environmental ingredients everyone needs--food, housing, income, social support, fairness and social acceptance.

- While few (5%) King County residents have concerns about getting enough food for themselves or their families, many have difficulty finding the money for monthly rent or mortgage payments. The housing affordability gap for median income home buyers increased throughout the 1990s, and only one out of three rentals in King County was considered affordable for low income renters in 2000.
- Income data from the 2000 census indicate that one out of five King County residents does not earn a living wage income. One out of ten children lives in poverty.
- Even with this recent data, poverty itself does not tell the full picture. The distribution of income in King County has been highly skewed toward the few wealthy residents throughout the past decade and has shifted even more in this direction between 1990 and 2000. These data confirm that the gap between the rich and poor is increasing, both nationally and locally.
- While 2001 survey data show that most King County adults report high levels of social support from family and friends, people earning less than \$50,000 a year say that they receive less than those whose incomes are higher, and as a group, people who are African American, Native American, and Asian/Pacific Islanders receive less social support than whites. Focus groups with low income people, people of color, and people who speak limited or no English highlight how many different ways residents offer, receive, and need social support. (See page 17)
- In 1999 and 2001, almost 30% of King County residents reported that they had experienced discrimination within the past year in at least one setting. In 2001, 40% reported having experienced unfair treatment because of either race or ethnic background. One out of three have experienced recent discrimination based on age, gender or socioeconomic class, and as many as 10% based on their perceived sexual orientation. More people of color than whites experienced some type of discrimination; more Hispanics than non-Hispanics; more young people than older people; more lower income people than higher income people. In 2001 in King County there were 100 reported hate crimes, up from 87 hate crimes in 2000 and 78 crimes in 1999.

Positive Development Through Life Stages

This category of indicators focuses on important ingredients of learning and healthy development from early childhood through the senior years, including people's opportunities to spend time with family, quality of child care arrangements and children's progress in schools.

• Not all people of working age are able to spend time with their children, other family members, or friends, because of the demands of their work schedules. In 2002 while around 70% of King County employers offer flexibility in work hours, many fewer (especially the very large employers) offer flexibility to all employees. Between 2000 and 2002, there were significant declines in the percentage of employers who allow time off

to care for a sick child or adult in the family and allow maternity, paternity, and new parent leave for adopting or fostering. Annual vacations are short—roughly 85% of small and medium size employers offer two weeks or less in the first year of employment. Two thirds of large employers offer this short vacation.

- While 76% of respondents in households with young children reported in 2001 that they read or told stories to their children on a daily basis, the percentage varies by education level and income of respondents. 87% of college graduates reported daily reading while only 53% of people with a high school education or less read to their young children everyday. People in higher income households also read to their young children more frequently than those with lower incomes. In 2001 there were no differences between regions.
- Almost half of King County children up to age 5 are in child care on a regularly scheduled basis and over half of these are in child care for at least 25 hours a week. Many parents indicate that they would rather not use child care at all and would prefer to be home with their child. Quality and high cost of care were mentioned often by many parents who desired changes in their child's care.
- King County public school 4th graders have made progress as a whole towards meeting the state standards for math, reading, writing, and listening, since assessment through WASL testing began in 1997. State level data, however, show that the racial disparities in the WASL scores are still large.
- Students in Seattle and school districts in South County have progressed but not done as
 well as school districts in North and East King County. At the high school level, a new
 system of tracking completion and graduation rates of each cohort of students will
 provide a more accurate way of measuring academic success of older students in future
 years.
- High school-age youth in four King County districts reported having only 20 or fewer of
 the 40 developmental assets measured in the Search Institute survey. The more assets our
 youth have, the more likely they are to engage in positive behaviors and the less likely
 they are to participate in risky behaviors, such as using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.
 Bellevue School District surveyed its students for a second time and did not find many
 changes between 1996 and 2000.
- Adults need a balance between work and leisure. In 2001 82% of King County adults reported that they were very or somewhat active in at least three life-enriching activities. This percentage was higher among those with higher levels of education and income and among people younger than 65 years of age.

Safety and Health

These 12 indicators provide details on environmental conditions and behaviors that contribute to our health, (such as family violence, physical activity, and stress), as well as four specific health outcomes (including infant mortality and teen births).

- The majority of King County residents do not worry often about safety in their neighborhoods, but those who do are concerned about children's safety. In 2001 people who were white, who were male, and those who had college degrees reported feeling more safe than other people.
- The overall crime rate in King County has decreased significantly from a high of 93 crimes per 1,000 people in 1987 to a low of 58 per 1,000 in 2001. Both major violent

- crime and property crime have been decreasing with the exception of motor vehicle thefts.
- Family violence and the generational cycle it creates are still of great concern. In 2001, over 12,000 domestic violence offenses occurred in King County. The rate of major domestic violence crimes including murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, has increased between 1997 and 2001 in some parts of the County.
- A total of 1.6 million pounds of toxic chemicals was released into the air by major manufacturing facilities in King County in 2000, a decrease from 2.2 million pounds in 1997. Approximately 190,000 pounds (nearly 20%) of these chemicals were potentially cancer-causing substances. The location of polluting facilities suggests that certain areas of South Region and Seattle are much more heavily impacted by air releases of cancercausing substances than the rest of the County.
- Infant mortality and teen births are both declining, but both remain higher in areas of the County where there is more poverty.
- Stress is reported by more residents in 2001 than in 1999. Young adults, people of color, people with less than a college-level education, and people who have incomes less than \$50,000 experience more stress than others.
- Abuse of alcohol and use of tobacco remain problems County-wide. Young adults and people of color report higher levels of tobacco use than others. Males, whether youth or adults, are more likely to report binge drinking.
- The proportion of adults who are overweight and obese is increasing in King County. In 2000, 50% of King County adults were overweight or obese. The risk of being overweight is higher for middle-age adults than others and higher among people who do not have a college degree than people with college levels of education.
- Approximately 9% of King County adults under the age of 65 did not have any health insurance coverage in 2001. Among people earning between \$15,000 and \$25,000 a year, 35% were uninsured. Only 3% of households with an income of \$50,000 or more included uninsured people. While 8% of all children were without health insurance in 2000, 20% of children in poverty were not covered.

Community Strength

These indicators reflect forces in the environment that contribute to community health—people's involvement in their neighborhoods and communities, service to others, and access to shops and services. These measures have been collected for the second time in King County, so we can begin to monitor our progress.

- A sense of neighborhood social cohesion among King County residents varies by subgroups within the population. People who are young and those who have less than a college degree report less cohesion than others. People who have incomes of \$50,000 or more and those who are in a couple relationship, whether married or not, report more social cohesion than others. Focus groups with low income people, people of color, and people who speak limited or no English reveal further variations on knowing and trusting neighbors and illuminated how complex neighborhood social cohesion can be. (See page 75)
- In 2001, about 66% of all King County adult residents said they are active in at least one community organization such as a neighborhood group, political group or civic club, parent-teacher association, religious group or congregation. Women are more involved than men, and people who have completed college are more involved than those with less education.
- Less than half of King County public school districts report more than one district policy that supports student participation in community service activities such as requiring service for graduation.
- While half of large employers report that they have formal policies regarding employee participation in community service, fewer than half of small and medium size employers have such a policy.
- Most King County residents have easy access to a grocery store by car. In 2001, 87% said that it takes less than 10 minutes to the grocery store from their homes. People with household incomes of at least \$50,000 have shorter trips by car than people with lower incomes. Residents of Seattle are far more likely to travel by walking, biking or bus than are residents of other regions of the County.

How Do We Respond?

Communities Count provides a way to look at how we are doing and to identify those areas in King County that need our attention. We are committed to broad dissemination of this report every two years to policymakers, multiple public and private organizations and advocates who have influence on improving community conditions.

- There are many strengths in King County and our residents in general experience good health and wellbeing. But economic shifts are occurring and may mean that harder times are ahead for our neighbors who lose their jobs or whose incomes fail to keep up with the cost of living. This may make it less likely that we will see progress on many indicators.
- How do we respond? We need to keep doing the things that work: nurturing and reading to our children, supporting our schools, volunteering with community organizations, eating well and exercising regularly.
- We can all be more active neighbors and help the children, youth and elders around us.
- We face challenges that require collective action and a long view. Businesses and corporations need to step up to help make King County a place where people can balance work, family, friends and community involvement. Local governments need to work together and across jurisdictions to address the policies that affect these issues. We, the

- people of King County, need to participate in the work of our democracy: staying informed, getting involved, and standing up for the things that are important to us.
- We must decide what are the most effective actions and policies to improve health and social well-being for all of our neighbors and communities and we must take action.

BASIC NEEDS AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Everyone needs enough income to pay for the basic necessities of daily living: shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. Without a living wage income, people suffer a lack of dignity and a variety of social and health problems. The living wage income indicator is defined as the percent of the population living in households with a total income that is less than twice the poverty level (200%), as defined by the federal government. For a family of four, the living wage income in 1999 was \$34,100.

- In 1999, almost one in five people in King County was living in a household without a living wage income. For Washington State, that figure was 25.9%, and for the U.S. it was 29.6% (data not shown).
- Of the four regions, Seattle had the greatest percentage of persons without a living wage income (25.0%), followed by South Region (21.7%), North Region (14.1%), and East Region (10.9%).
- In South Region, the percentage of people who did not earn a living wage income increased from 1989 to 1999. This percentage decreased in Seattle and East Region.

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH INDICATORS

Indicators	King County Progress: Getting Better Getting Worse	King County Trend*: Increase Decrease	Group Comparisons*: Significant Differences No Significant Differences Undetermined					
	No Change 7 Undetermined	No Change 7 Undetermined	Region	Racer	псоте	Education	Age	Gender
Basic Needs & Social Well-Being:								
Adequate Food	→	+	*	*	*	*	*	=
Affordable Housing	(2)	Ţ	*	7	*	7	?	7
Living Wage Income	←→	←→	*	7	NA	?	?	7
Income Distribution	⊗	T T	7	7	7	7	7	7
Social Support	←	↔	=	*	*	=	=	=
Freedom from Discrimination: Experience	+	+	*	*	*	-	*	=
: Hate Crimes	+	—	7	7	7	7	?	7
Positive Development Through Life Stages								
Family-Friendly Employment Benefits	<u> </u>	ı	7	?	7	7	?	7
Parent/Guardian Involvement in Child's Learning	←	+	=	=	*	*	=	=
Quality, Affordable Child Care	7	?	?	?	?	?	?	7
Developmental Assets/Risk & Protect Factors	7	7	7	7	7	?	?	7
Academic Achievement: Assessment	•	T T	*	7	7	7	?	7
: Graduation Rate	←	←→	*	7	7	7	?	7
Positive Social Values & Behaviors in Youth	7	7	7	7	7	7	?	7
Participation in Life Enriching Activities	←	←	=	=	*	*	*	=
Safety & Health:								
Perceived Neighborhood Safety	+	+	*	*	=	*	*	*
Crime: Violent Crime Rate	<u> </u>	Ţ	*	7	7	7	?	7
: Murder Rate		Ţ	*	*	*	?	*	*
Family Violence: Domestic Violence	←→	←	*	7	7	?	7	7
: CPS Referrals	7	7	7	7	7	7	?	7
Motor Vehicle Crash: Deaths						_		
mour forture creat. Deadls	<u>©</u>	<u> </u>	*	=	7	7	*	*
: Hospitalizations	۱	į	*	7	7	7	*	*
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods	<u>®</u>	7	* 7	? ?	7	7	* ?	* 7
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality	7		* ? *	? ? ★	? ? ★	7	* ? *	* ? ?
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births	7	? !	* ? * *	? ? *	? ? *	? ? ?	* ? * ?	* ? ? NA
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress	© 7 © ©	7	* ? * * *	? ? * *	? ? *	? ? ? *	* ? * ? *	* 7 7 NA =
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use	© 7 © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © ©	? ↓ ↓ ↑	* ? * * *	? ? * * * *	? ? * * *	? ? ? *	* ? * * *	* ? NA = *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use	© 7 © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © ©	7	* ? * * * * ?	? ? * * *	? ? * * * ?	? ? ? *	* ? * ? * * ?	* 7 7 NA = * 7
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use	© 7 © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © ©	7	* ? * * * * * ? *	? ? * * *	? ? * * * ? =	? ? ? * *	* ? * ? * * ? * *	* ? ? NA = * ? *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	* ? * * * * ? * ?	? ? * * * ?	? ? * * * ? = ?	? ? ? * *	* ? * * ? * * ?	* ? ? NA = * * * *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	* ? * * * * ? * * ? * *	? ? * * * ? * ? * ? =	? ? * * * ? = ? =	? ? ? ** * ? = ? = ?	* ? * ? * ? * ? * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * =
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* ? * * * * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * *	?	? ? * * * ? = ?	? ? ? * * * ? = ? = *	* ? * * ? * * ?	* ? ? NA = * ? * * = *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity : Overweight Restricted Activity Due to Poor Health	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	* ? * * * * ? * * ? * *	? ? * * * ? * ? * ? =	? ? * * * ? = ? =	? ? ? ** * ? = ? = ?	* ? * ? * ? * ? * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * =
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* ? * * * * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * *	?	?	? ? ? * * * ? = ? = *	* ? * ? * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * = *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity : Overweight Restricted Activity Due to Poor Health	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* ? * * * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	? ? * * * ? * ? = * *	?	? ? ? * * ? = ? = * *	* ? * ? * ? * * ? * * * * * * * * * * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * * *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity : Overweight Restricted Activity Due to Poor Health Health Insurance Coverage and Access	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* ? * * * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	? ? * * * ? * ? = * *	?	? ? ? * * ? = ? = * *	* ? * ? * ? * * ? * * * * * * * * * * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * * *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity : Overweight Restricted Activity Due to Poor Health Health Insurance Coverage and Access Community Strength:	©	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	************	? ? * * * ? * ? * * * * *	? ? * * * * ? = ? = * *	? ? ? * * * * * *	* ? * ? * * ? * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* ? NA = * * * * * * *
: Hospitalizations Pollution in Neighborhoods Infant Mortality Teen Births Stress Tobacco and Alcohol: Adult Tobacco Use : Youth Tobacco Use : Adult Alcohol Use : Youth Alcohol Use Physical Activity and Weight: Activity : Overweight Restricted Activity Due to Poor Health Health Insurance Coverage and Access Community Strength: Neighborhood Social Cohesion	© 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	************	? ? * * * ? * ? * * * * *	? ? * * * * ? = ? = * *	? ? ? ? * * ? = * * *	* ? * ? * ? * * ? * * * * * * * * * * *	* ? ? NA = * ? * * * = * *

A Indicates whether there was a statistically significant increase or decrease in the measure for King County over the most recent years for which data are available. A question mark indicates that testing for trends was not possible.

*Differences are reported as significant (★) if any one group is statistically higher or lower than another. The equal sign indicates that there are no statistically significant differences. A question mark indicates that testing for significant differences was not possible.

†Includes any significant differences by Hispanic ethnicity that were found.

NA = Not applicable.

Communities Count 2002

Introduction

County. Each indicator highlights a social, economic or health issue that is of value or concern to people because it affects their sense of well-being. COMMUNITIES COUNT 2002 will be followed by COMMUNITIES COUNT 2004 and so on, in order to track progress or lack of progress on each indicator over time. With this information in hand, the public, local governments, and all of us can assure that policies and funding decisions are informed by the indicators and are explicitly directed toward building and sustaining healthier communities.

Our Purpose

The purpose of developing a set of social and health indicators for King County that reflects the wealth of knowledge and experience of both residents and technical experts is to:

- Provide a widely accepted index for monitoring the health and well-being of King County communities.
- Inform funding decisions.
- · Engage citizens in following progress.
- Complement King County's existing economic and environmental indicators.

Our Beliefs

Three principles have guided this project:

- These indicators measure conditions valued by our communities. To maintain or improve these conditions requires a long-term commitment and a focus on prevention.
- Local data are essential to understanding what creates and sustains healthy families and communities.
- Active involvement of residents, community groups, businesses and local governments is essential to assure relevance of the indicators over time.

Our Process

Through an extensive process, residents expressed their opinions on what they value in their families and communities, what they think creates and sustains healthy people and strong neighborhoods, and what social, health and economic problems they are concerned about. Over 1,500 King County residents participated in the process through a random digit dial telephone survey, a series of focus groups, and seven public forums held across the county. Their opinions were recorded and are expressed as "Valued conditions."

At the same time, technical advisors were discussing the scientific side of choosing a strong list of social and health indicators. They considered the valued conditions expressed by residents and were concerned with the scientific quality of the information available — issues of validity, reliability, consistency of measurement, whether data are available for the county only or for smaller areas, such as school districts, cities, regions, or for different age groups, ethnic groups, income levels and genders. The indicators selected were the most meaningful to residents and those considered most important to the overall health and well-being of people and communities.

What Are the Indicators?

The core list of 29 indicators is below. Individual indicators are reported starting on page 7. COMMUNITIES COUNT will be updated with the most recent data available for each indicator approximately every 2 years.

Basic Needs and Social Well-Being

Adequate Food
Affordable Housing
Living Wage Income
Income Distribution
Social Support
Freedom from Discrimination

Positive Development Through Life Stages

Family-Friendly Employment Benefits
Parent/Guardian Involvement in Child's Learning
Quality, Affordable Child Care
Developmental Assets/Risk and Protective Factors
in Youth
Academic Achievement
Positive Social Values and Behavior in Youth
Participation in Life-Enriching Activities

Safety and Health

Perceived Neighborhood Safety
Crime
Family Violence
Motor Vehicle Injuries and Deaths
Pollution in Neighborhoods
Infant Mortality
Teen Births
Stress
Tobacco and Alcohol Use
Physical Activity and Weight
Restricted Activity Due to Physical/Mental Health
Health Insurance Coverage and Access

Community Strength

Neighborhood Social Cohesion Involvement in Community Organizations Institutional Support for Community Service Ease of Access to Shops and Services

Where Does the Information Come From?

The data used for the 29 indicators come from a wide variety of sources, including:

Community Health Survey of King County Adult Residents

Survey of King County Employers Regarding Benefits Policies/Practices

Survey of King County School Administrators Regarding Community Service

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, King County and Washington State

Profile of Student Life (Developmental Asset Survey)

Youth Risk Behavior Surveys

United States Census Bureau

Birth, Death and Hospitalization Records

Uniform Crime Reports

Child Protective Services Records

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory

King County Office of Regional Policy and Planning

Office of the Superintendent for Public Instruction Records

Communities Count Data Collection Partnerships

The pages reporting on two indicators, Social Support and Neighborhood Social Cohesion, include information and quotations from 29 focus groups with people around King County. The Communities Count Steering Committee funded the Data Collection Partnership focus groups as a way to hear from people whose perspectives were missed or underrepresented through the Community Health Survey. Bilingual and bi-cultural staff members from eight local organizations received training and technical assistance from Public Health – Seattle & King County. Partner staff invited people to participate, facilitated the conversations, and reported about what people said. 255 women and men took part in the focus groups, which were conducted in five languages.

- 11 groups in English
 - 8 groups with low-income people (household income under \$25,000)
 - ♦3 groups with African Americans
- 6 groups with people whose primary language is Spanish
- 6 groups with people whose primary language is Vietnamese

Communities COUNT 2002

2

- 3 groups with people whose primary language is Russian
- 3 groups with people whose primary language is Somali

How to Understand the Data and Terms

Region: Whenever possible, indicators are reported for King County as a whole and for four regions within the county, as shown in the map. The exact boundaries of the regions depend on the data source used. Unless otherwise noted in the Data Source section of the indicator, the region boundaries are based on aggregated ZIP codes. (See Appendix for a list of ZIP codes and census tracts in each region.) While smaller than the county, a region is still a high level of aggregation. Better yet would be to measure these indicators in communities within regions. Data collection at the community level, however, is very costly.

The Four Regions of King County



Crude, Age-Specific, and Age-Adjusted Rates:

A rate in this report is usually expressed as the number of events per 100,000 population per year. When this applies to the total population (all ages), the rate is called the *crude rate*. When the rate applies to a specific age group (e.g., age 15-24), it is called the *age-specific rate*. The crude and age-specific rates present the actual magnitude of an event within a population or age group.

When comparing rates between populations, it is useful to calculate a rate which is not affected by differences in the age composition of the populations. This is the age-adjusted rate. For example, if one population has a higher death rate and more older people, it will not be easy to determine if its rate is truly higher or if it reflects

the higher death rates that naturally occur among older people. The age-adjusted rate is a rate that mathematically removes the effect of the age composition. By convention, we adjust the rate to the age distribution of the 2000 U.S. population.

Rolling Averages: For populations of small size (American Indians in King, for example), small changes in the number of events will cause the rate to fluctuate substantially from year to year. To help stabilize the rate and observe the time trend of an event, rates are sometimes aggregated into "rolled" averages, such as in 3 or 5 year intervals, across the total observed period. For example, if there is a highly fluctuating rate caused by low numbers of events for years 1996 through 2000, the rates are instead reported as three-year rolling averages: 1996-1998, 1997-1999, and 1998-2000. For an example of a rolling average, see the chart titled, "Motor Vehicle Crash Death Rates" on page 49.

Neighborhood Poverty Level: To examine the relationship between poverty level and health indicators, the census tracts in King County are ranked by the percentage of population living below the Federal Poverty Level in 1999. We then divided the neighborhood groups into three categories in which more than 20%, five to 20%, and less than 5% of the population were living below poverty. These groups are labeled as "high poverty," "medium poverty," and "low poverty" neighborhoods respectively.

Race/Ethnicity: Most researchers believe that race and ethnicity are markers for complex social, economic and political factors that are important influences on community and individual health, and that differences in rates of most diseases and injuries are not due to biologic or genetic factors. Many communities of color in this country have experienced social and economic discrimination and other forms of racism, which can negatively affect the health and well-being of these communities. We continue to examine and present data by race/ethnicity because we believe that it is important to understand which racial/ethnic groups are disproportionately affected by significant health issues. We hope this understanding will lead to strategies that address these issues, as well as the social and economic inequities that underlie them.

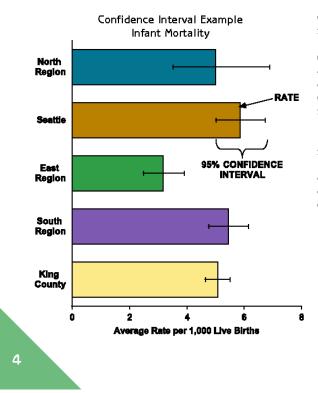
In the Community Health Survey, the number of respondents in some racial and ethnic groups was too small for reliable data analysis. This required grouping some populations together and reporting broader and less meaningful categories, such as

"white" and "all other races." This is clearly a compromise of meaning. However, our commitment to reporting whatever statistical disparities exist across our racial and ethnic groups led to accepting this compromise and using the broad categories, rather than being unable to identify and report differences where they exist.

In this report, the names given to race groups for most indicators are those used by the U.S Census Bureau in 2000: African American, American Indian/Alaska Native (abbreviated by AN), Asian/Pacific Islander, and white. Persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity may be counted in any of the race groups.

Confidence Intervals: When comparing rates between different groups in King County with bar graphs, the 95% confidence interval or margin of error is shown for each rate to assess how much the rate is likely to vary due to chance. For each estimated rate, one would expect the rate to fluctuate, but to remain within the confidence interval 95% of the time. The larger the population under consideration, the smaller the confidence interval, and thus the more reliable the rate. When comparing two rates, if the confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference in the rates is considered statistically significant, that is, chance or random variation is unlikely to be the reason for the difference.

The following graph is an example which shows the average infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births and



95% confidence interval by region in King County. The infant mortality rate for Seattle appears to be higher than the rate for all of King County. However, since the higher end of the confidence interval for King County is greater than the lower end of the confidence interval for Seattle, their confidence intervals overlap. Therefore the difference between the two rates is not statistically significant. The confidence interval for the East Region, however, does not overlap with the intervals for Seattle. As a result, we can state that the infant mortality rate for Seattle is significantly higher than the rate for the East Region, but does not differ significantly from the other regions.

Statistical Significance: Differences between groups are examined for each indicator including differences by age, income, education, gender, race, marital or relationship status, and poverty level of area. Unless otherwise stated, all differences mentioned in the text are statistically significant. If not mentioned at all, readers should assume that differences were tested but not found to be statistically significant.

The potential to detect differences and relationships (termed the statistical power of the analysis) is dependent in part on the number of events and size of the population, or, for surveys, the number of respondents, or sample size. Differences that do not appear to be significant might reach significance with a large enough population or sample size.

For instance, in a survey, sampling error (shown as confidence intervals) can vary widely depending on sample size. For a sample size of 210, confidence intervals can range up to 50% of the survey estimate. (In this case, a rate must be at least two times another rate to detect a statistically significant difference.) However, for a sample size of 1,000, the confidence intervals range up to only 20% of the survey estimate (here, a rate can be only 40% higher than another rate to detect a difference). For a few indicators in this report, these are the approximate sample sizes for North and South Regions, respectively. Therefore, readers should treat findings of non-significance based on smaller numbers of events or sample sizes—and those involving wider confidence intervals—with caution.

Valued Conditions Expressed by King County Residents

The valued conditions came from citizen opinion expressed as values and concerns in the telephone survey, focus groups, and in the civic and public forums. The valued conditions are expressed as "ideal" conditions—based on the vision of what residents want for themselves, their families and communities.

Basic Needs and Social Well-Being

- Everyone in the County has the basic necessities of living—nutritious food, adequate shelter and clothing.
- All people live in a quality residence and do not spend a high percentage of their income to do so.
- Low income people can find affordable housing in a variety of neighborhoods.
- Homelessness is reduced and homeless people are cared for.
- The potential of immigrants is recognized and they are supported to improve their English and to find jobs suitable to their skill, expertise, and experience.
- There is equitable distribution of incomes; the gap in wealth and income between the rich and poor people is narrowed.
- People earn a living wage and there is less discrepancy between the average worker's income and that of the average chief executive.
- Everyone has sufficient informal social support–relationships through neighborhood interaction, work, communities of faith, common interests, etc.
- People are treated fairly in employment, housing and education.
- All people feel included in the larger community. No members of any group feel isolated (men, women, youth, the elderly, disabled, immigrants, ethnic/racial religious groups, gays and lesbians).
- There is respect for differences and no one is discriminated against socially in employment, housing or education due to race/ethnicity, age, religion, gender, disability, or sexual orientation.

Positive Development Through Life Stages

- Parents have adequate time to provide love, nurturing and stimulation to children. They are explicit in teaching values and provide role models for resolving conflict.
- Business and corporations are "family and community friendly." For example, no forced overtime, flexible work schedules, family and medical leave, paternity and maternity leave.
- People create a balanced daily lifestyle with adequate time for interaction with families, friends, for leisure activities, and for volunteer activities in the community.
- Children are ready to learn and prepared for the social environment of schools (through early childhood education, child care and preschool experiences.)
- Quality daycare is available for all who need it.
- Every young person is connected to family, school, and a community group and has a sense of belonging.
- Adults interact comfortably with youth and communicate that they care and are supportive.
- Parents, teachers and other adults express clear guidelines and high expectations of the youth they interact with.

- Middle and high school graduates are socially competent and resilient young people. (Teachers develop relationships with students and show that they care.)
- Young people belong to youth organizations and school clubs where adult and peer friendships and support are strong. Gang membership has no appeal.
- Children and youth do well academically.
- People and communities are supportive of public schools.
- Elders frequently interact with family, friends and neighbors and are active in community projects and interest groups and participate in intergenerational activities.
- Elders have the daily care they need as they progress in age.
- People continue to learn at all ages.
- People actively participate in community based arts and cultural events: attend museums, performances, participate in arts organizations, study music, art, and literature, and make music and art, individually and together. Children are engaged in music and art.
- Communities support the involvement of youth in activities that benefit others and the community at large. Children learn basic morals of human life and are involved in serving others. Parents and teachers reinforce basic values of respect, responsibility, caring for others, stewardship of environment, tolerance, sharing).
- People make more decisions based on the welfare of other people and the environment.
- People have sources of spiritual growth and renewal.

Safety and Health

- People are comfortable to walk freely on the streets and in parks of their neighborhoods at any time of day or night. There is respect for other people's property. The police have a known, regular, and friendly presence in neighborhoods and other areas and are quick to respond to calls. People trust that fire and police and emergency personnel will offer excellent protection.
- There are no violent acts, gunshots, drug trade or prostitution on the streets or in neighborhoods and schools.
- Family members and friends resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner (domestic violence and child abuse are prevented by the presence of positive adult role models, supportive friends, neighbors and relatives).
- Babies and children are healthy and have adequate nutrition, immunization and well-child checkups.
- People maintain healthy personal lifestyles with regard to nutrition, exercise, and drugs and alcohol.
- Youth do not use substances or engage in early or unsafe sexual behavior.
- Everyone receives quality medical and dental treatment in a timely manner (everyone is covered by health care insurance for physical, mental, dental, vision, and alternative care services; people receive treatment from providers who are sensitive to cultural differences; the elderly and disabled are provided health care in their neighborhoods and homes; people receive immediate and quality treatment for drug and alcohol abuse).

Community Strength

- Everyone feels included; no one is isolated. Neighbors know each other's names and get together often. A lot of talk between neighbors.
- People show respect for and interest in others who are of different ages, educational, social and ethnic backgrounds.

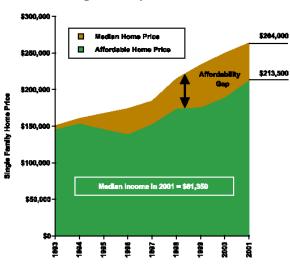
- Neighbors depend on each other: borrowing and lending, watching out for each other's children, homes, gardens, and pets. There is trust.
- People organize within the community/neighborhood: block watches, neighborhood directories and associations.
- People invest in the community: keeping it clean, organizing mentoring and other youth development activities, supporting public parks, libraries, community centers.
- People are informed and engaged in their community: volunteering, staying aware and well-informed of community issues, planning and attending community events.
- People are active participants in community events and the political process. They believe that what they do can make a difference in community life.
- Organizations and individuals provide financial support for the arts: music and arts programs in schools, public art in communities.
- People enjoy artwork and music: buy recordings and artwork of local musicians and artists and purchase books from locally-owned bookstores.
- People honor and show interest in the cultural/religious heritage of others.
- People share their common heritage and interests: language, religious observance or cultural practice. They have opportunities to gather with people who are like them.
- People of different generations frequently interact and do things together.
- Immigrants receive assistance to improve their knowledge of English. Immigrants are empowered in other ways—training, involvement in community organizations, etc.
- The impact of development and environmental degradation is not disproportionately felt by poor communities (the siting of and regulations for airports, freeways, landfills, toxic waste dumps, etc., is carried out so that health and economic impacts are not disproportionately felt by poor communities).
- Communities retain natural surroundings.
- There are many public places, well-maintained, for recreational use.
- People walk, bicycle or bus in order to obtain most of their daily needs.
- People trust in the police and courts to give fair treatment. Justice is delivered regardless of race/ethnicity, income, gender, religion, age, sexual orientation.
- There is diversity in neighborhoods: elderly and single people living among families, single family dwellings among multi-family dwellings; shops among residences, low cost housing among higher cost housing.

BASIC NEEDS AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Affordable Housing

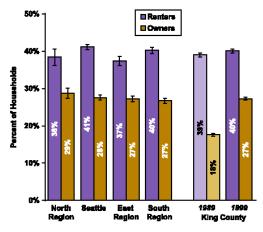
Lack of adequate and affordable housing is a significant problem, especially for low income families. Families that have to pay a high percentage of their income for shelter will have little left over for other basic necessities, such as clothing and utilities. The ability of low and moderate income families to find affordable housing can be measured by the housing affordability gap, existing affordable housing stock, and the percent of income spent on housing costs.

Housing Affordability Gap For Median Income Home Buyers King County 1993-2001



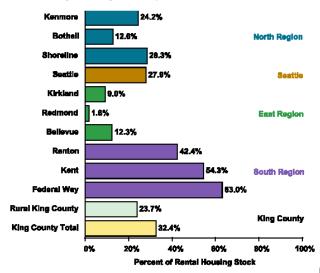
- The housing affordability gap is the difference between actual home sale prices and the price that families can reasonably afford.
- The gap between what median income families can afford and the median market home price has generally been increasing since 1995. The median price for a single family home in 2001 was \$264,000, but a family in the middle income range could only afford to pay \$213,500 with a 10% down payment.
- An affordability gap exists when renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent, and home buyers will pay 25% or more of their income on their mortgage. (These are considered the standards for "affordable"). Competition for affordable housing often forces families to pay a greater percentage of their income on housing.
- Between 1989 and 1999 the percentage of households that paid 30% or more of income on housing increased for home owners but remained virtually the same for renters (see last four bars of chart to the right).
- In all regions, renters were more likely to pay more than 30% of income for housing than home owners.
- A smaller percentage of renters in East Region pay more than 30% of income for housing than in Seattle or South Region.
- Home owners in North Region are more likely to pay more than 30% of income for housing than in South Region.

Percent of Households That Paid 30% or More of Their Income for Housing Costs King County, 1999



9

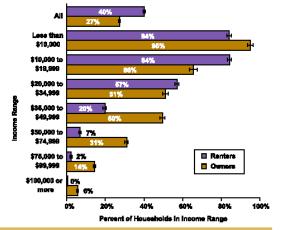
Percent of Rental Housing Stock That is Affordable to Low-Income Households Major King County Cities, 1999-2000



- For low income families (earning 50% of median income or less), many apartment rentals may be beyond their reach. In 2000, the average monthly rent on a 2 bedroom/1 bath apartment in King County (\$784) exceeded the affordable payment of a low-income family by about \$85. The rental affordability gap peaked in 1992 at \$141 (data not shown).
- The availability of low-cost rental housing varies among cities and regions in King County. Cities in South Region have a greater proportion of affordable housing for low income renters than the other regions. East Region has the lowest proportion of affordable housing (data shown only for the three largest cities in each region).

 In general, the lower the income, the more likely a household will spend 30% or more of its income on housing costs. This is true for renters as well as homeowners. Low income households that pay a high percentage of income on housing are at greater risk for becoming homeless.

Percent of Households That Paid 30% or More of Their Income for Housing Costs By Income Range, King County, 1999



Data Source, Definition, and Limitations

Methodology and data on the housing affordability gap and affordable rental housing stock are from the King County Office of Regional Policy & Planning. For the calculation of the affordability gap, it is assumed that a "reasonable" monthly payment is no more than 25% of income for home buyers and 50% of income for renters. The affordable home price is based on conventional lending assumptions: 10% down payment and 30-year term at prevailing market interest rates. Actual single family home prices do not include condominiums. Family size is assumed to be 2.5 persons. Income estimates by family size were provided by the 0.5. Department of Housing and Orban Development, and are for the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Metropolitan Statistical Area (King, Snohomish, and Island counties). Median income is the income earned by the middle household if all households are arranged in order according to income. Low income is defined as one half of median income.

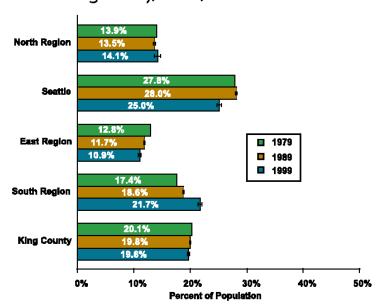
1989 and 1999 income range and housing cost data are from 1990 and 2000 0.5. Census, respectively. For renters, housing costs include monthly rent, utilities and fuels. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuels. They also include monthly condominium and mobile home costs. The geographic boundaries of King County and the four sub-county regions are defined by aggregating census tracts.

BASIC NEEDS AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Living Wage Income

Everyone needs enough income to pay for the basic necessities of daily living: shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. Without a living wage income, people suffer a lack of dignity and a variety of social and health problems. The living wage income indicator is defined as the percent of the population living in households with a total income that is less than twice the poverty level (200%), as defined by the federal government. For a family of four, the living wage income in 1999 was \$34,100.

Percent of Population Living Below 200% of Federal Poverty Level King County, 1979, 1989 & 1999



- In 1999, almost one in five people in King County was living in a household without a living wage income. For Washington State, that figure was 25.9%, and for the U.S. it was 29.6% (data not shown).
- Of the four regions, Seattle had the greatest percentage of persons without a living wage income (25.0%), followed by South Region (21.7%), North Region (14.1%), and East Region (10.9%).
- In South Region, the percentage of people who did not earn a living wage income increased from 1989 to 1999. This percentage decreased in Seattle and East Region.

Percent of All Persons and Percent and Number of Children Age 0-17 Living Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level King County, 1979, 1989 & 1999

				<u>Chil</u>	<u>ldren</u>		
	Percent in 1979	Percent in 1989	Percent in 1999	Percent in 1989	Number in 1989	Percent in 1999	Number in 1999
North Region	4.5%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%	1,726	6.2%	2,003
Seattle	11.2%	12.4%	11.8%	16.2%	13,295	14.5%	12,335
East Region	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	5.0%	4,182	4.7%	4,657
South Region	6.3%	6.9%	8.5%	9.9%	13,392	11.4%	18,959
King County	7.7%	8.0%	8.4%	9.8%	32,595	9.9%	37,954

- For a family of 4, the 100% poverty level income in 1999 was \$17,029.
- From 1989 to 1999, the percentage of the King County population living in poverty increased from 8.0% to 8.4%.
- In 1999, 9.9% of King County children under 18 were living in poverty. This represents almost 38,000 children.
- The 1999 King County poverty rate was lower than that of Washington State (10.6%) and the U.S. (12.4% - data not shown).
- Of the four regions in 1999, Seattle had the greatest percentage of all persons and children in poverty (11.8% and 14.5%, respectively).
- Data on children in poverty are not available for 1979.

Percent of Population Living Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level By Race/Ethnicity King County, 1999

	African American alone	American Indian/Alaska Native alone	Asian/ Pacific Islander alone	Hispanic Latino	Multi- Racial	White alone
North Region Seattle East Region South Region	13.0% 23.0% 8.5% 18.1%	7.5% 29.1% 9.2% 19.4%	7.9% 16.5% 6.8% 10.0%	17.2% 21.6% 10.7% 18.4%	9.5% 18.9% 7.4% 13.3%	4.8% 8.5% 3.6% 6.4%
King County	19.9%	20.6%	11.6%	18.0%	14.0%	6.2%

- Differences in poverty level by race/ethnicity have persisted over the last three decades. In 1999, whites had the lowest poverty level in King County (6.2%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives had the highest (20.6%).
- In 2000, people could report more than one race on the Census for the first time. Therefore, it isn't possible to compare 2000 Census categories with
- 1990 categories, when respondents could choose only one race.
- It is possible to track changes in the Hispanic/Latino population across Census years.
 The poverty rate in this group increased from 14.9% in 1989 to 18.0% in 1999 for the county as a whole

Data Source, Definition, and Limitations

Income and poverty data are from the 1980, 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census and are based on reported income from the previous year. The geographic boundaries of King County and the four subregions are defined by aggregating census tracts.

The federal poverty level is a threshold income limit that varies according to family size and composition and is adjusted each year. All persons living in a household with a total annual income below that threshold dollar amount are counted in the 100% poverty statistics. A living wage is considered to be at least twice the poverty level income. The 200% poverty threshold in 1999 for a family of four was \$34,100, and for a single person over age 65, \$16,000. The same thresholds in 2001 were \$36,200 and \$17,000, respectively.

POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LIFE STAGES

Academic Achievement

State standards are provided in reading, writing, communication, mathematics, social science, and the arts. These standards are called Essential Academic Learning Requirements. In order to graduate from high school in the future, students must meet these essential learning requirements.

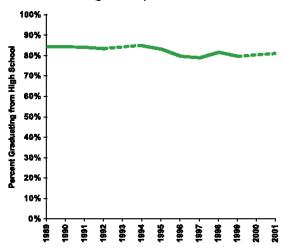
If a student does not graduate from high school, the career outlook for that person is bleak. High school dropouts earn significantly less on average than those students who finish high school and go on to at least some college.

Percent of 4th Grade Public School Students Who Met State Standards by School District, King County, 1998-2002

School District	1998	Math 2000	2002		leadin 2000	-	l	Writing 2000	-		istenir 2000	•
Auburn	34%	38%	52%	58%	67%	69%	31%	38%	50%	75%	66%	68%
Bellevue	44%	63%	72%	68%	77%	80%	52%	57%	68%	78%	75%	77%
Enumclaw	35%	34%	44%	63%	66%	66%	38%	31%	44%	74%	64%	68%
Federal Way	31%	43%	56%	55%	67%	72%	42%	43%	53%	72%	64%	70%
Highline	25%	28%	39%	46%	57%	56%	33%	29%	36%	62%	58%	63%
Issaquah	51%	67%	78%	76%	85%	84%	63%	66%	73%	83%	81%	79%
Kent	27%	42%	46%	53%	65%	64%	36%	44%	50%	71%	65%	67%
Lake Washington	47%	57%	63%	75%	80%	78%	50%	57%	69%	82%	80%	75%
Mercer Island	66%	79%	82%	87%	93%	90%	55%	75%	79%	89%	88%	82%
Northshore	50%	62%	68%	76%	82%	79%	49%	58%	66%	83%	77%	76%
Renton	35%	42%	48%	58%	67%	64%	41%	36%	47%	73%	65%	64%
Riverview	42%	52%	52%	70%	75%	68%	58%	46%	49%	78%	73%	72%
Seattle	35%	44%	51%	52%	64%	64%	40%	41%	51%	68%	65%	64%
Shoreline	53%	65%	66%	73%	84%	78%	45%	58%	61%	81%	78%	75%
Skykomish	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Snoqualmie Valley	46%	61%	68%	75%	78%	76%	43%	54%	58%	85%	80%	72%
Tahoma	44%	59%	60%	69%	80%	73%	48%	45%	56%	82%	76%	75%
Tukwila	22%	24%	40%	47%	46%	52%	28%	36%	40%	64%	47%	59%
Vashon Island	46%	57%	72%	70%	85%	85%	43%	40%	64%	76%	78%	77%
Washington State Total	31%	42%	52%	56%	66%	66%	37%	39%	50%	71%	65%	67%

- * Scores are not reported where there are fewer than 5 students.
- percentages of 4th graders meeting the state standards in math, reading and writing in 2002 than in 1998.
- Most King County school districts have had higher percentages of students meeting the standards than the percentage for Washington State as a whole.
- schools are meeting the state standards than in districts in other areas of the county.

High School Graduation Rates in King County, 1989-2001



 Public high school graduation rates were stable at around 84% from 1989-1994. In 1996, however, King County's graduation rate dropped to 79.7% and has hovered around 80% since then. This measure is the percent of students who graduate out of the number of students enrolled in 12th grade in October of the school year but does not account for dropouts prior to 12th grade, so is considered to be an overstatement of the actual percent of students who graduate. This method is the only available long-term trend data.

- An alternative measure is now being reported by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and is reported by school district.
- These data are based on a cohort of students, in this case the Class of 2001. The graduation year is assigned at the beginning of Grade 9 and all students are followed over time to determine what percent successfully complete high school and graduate, accounting for transfers in and out, and for deaths. Completers include all who have completed their education, including graduates and those who get a General Education Diploma (GED), adult diploma, or special education students who complete their individual education plan (IEP).
- According to this cohort method of following students through school, King County school districts show a range of completion rates from 62.7% to 95.5% in 2001.

Class of 2001 Completion Rates By School District, King County, 2001

	Class	of 2001
School District	Graduated	Completed
Auburn	79.0%	80.6%
Bellevue	82.8%	83.6%
Enumclaw	88.9%	88.9%
Federal Way	70.3%	72.2%
Highline	60.9%	62.7%
Issaquah	89.3%	89.4%
Kent	85.1%	86.7%
Lake Washington	81.3%	82.4%
Mercer Island	95.5%	95.5%
Northshore	87.2%	88.4%
Renton	77.2%	79.6%
Riverview	78.5%	80.5%
Seattle	74.1%	76.0%
Shoreline	72.2%	72.4%
Skykomish	66.8%	66.7%
Snoqualmie Valley	66.7%	66.7%
Tahoma	64.8%	65.2%
Tukwila	67.3%	67.3%
Vashon Island	80.5%	80.5%

Data Source, Definition, and Limitations

Data on the percent of students who met state standards is from the Washington Assessment of Student Learning, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. See Web site at: http://www.k12.wa.us/assessment/.

Graduation rates are from Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics by County and School District, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

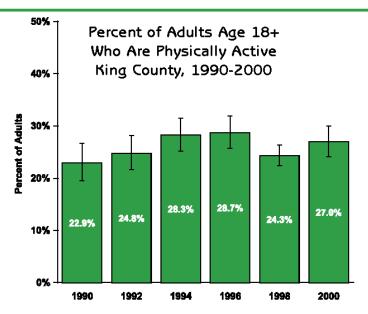
See Web site at: http://www.k12.wa.us/infoserv.

The graduation rate is the percent of students who graduate out of the number of 12th grade students enrolled in the fall of that academic year. It does not account for students who move or transfer to another district.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

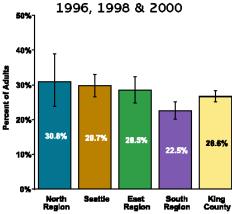
Physical Activity and Weight

Controlling weight through proper nutrition and regular physical activity is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. Lack of exercise and being overweight are risk factors for serious illnesses such as coronary heart disease, hypertension and diabetes, and contribute to premature death.



- · A person is considered to be physically active if they reported having at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least 5 times per week. This standard has changed since reported in 2000 (when physically active was defined as 20 minutes, 3 times per week).
- The percentage of adults in King County who are physically active increased from 1990 to 1996, but the trend has leveled off since then. There was a significant decline in physical activity rates in South Region between 1994 and 2000 (data not shown).
- In a 2000 national survey, 26.9% of Americans reported that they had not participated in any physical activities in the past month. That figure was only 16.9% for Washington State and 14.1% for King County (data not shown). The difference between state and county percentages is not statistically significant.
- · The average physical activity rate from 1996 to 2000 was lower in South Region (22.5%) than in Seattle (29.7%).

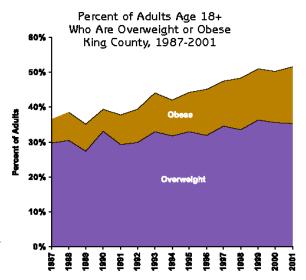
Percent of Adults Age 18+ Who Are Physically Active, King County, Three Year Average



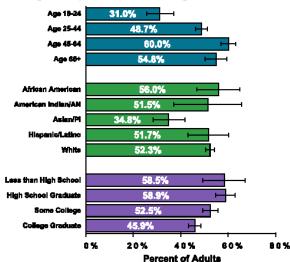
- Persons age 18 to 24 are more likely to be physically active (34.1%) than those age 25 to 44 (24.4% - data not shown).
- · There are no differences in physical activity rates by income, education, gender or race/ethnicity.

65

- Overweight is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) that is greater than or equal to 25 and less than or equal to 29, and obese is a BMI of 30 or more. The BMI is the ratio of weight to height.
- The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese has been increasing in King County since 1987, and in East Region since 1994 (the first year of data available for the regions – data not shown).
- In a 2000 local and national survey, 50.4% of King County adults were overweight or obese. The same figures for Washington State and the U.S. were 55.1% and 56.8%, respectively. State and national percentages for 2001 were not available at time of publication.
- The King County 3-year average from 1999-2001 for percentage of overweight or obese was 51.0%.
 South Region had the highest average percentage (57.2%) and Seattle had the lowest (41.8% - data not shown).



Percent of Adults Age 18+
Who Are Overweight or Obese
By Age, Race/Ethnicity and Education
King County, Three Year Average 1999-2001



- Rates of being overweight or obese in King County increase with age until age 65.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders have a lower rate of being overweight or obese than African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos, and whites.
- Persons with a college degree are less likely to be overweight or obese than those with less education.
- Local data by gender are not reported here.
 While national survey data that are based on
 physical measurement indicate that adult men
 are more likely to be overweight or obese than
 women, local survey data are based only on selfreport rather than physical measurement, and
 result in underestimations of weight in female
 respondents.
- There are no differences in overweight or obese percentages by income level.

Data Source, Definition, and Limitations

Data on adult physical activity and weight are based on data from the Washington State and national Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS is a random telephone interview survey of non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older that has been conducted in King County every year since 1987. The question on physical activity is asked only every other year.

For a hypothetical person who is 5'10'' tall and weighs 165 lbs, the Body Mass Index would be calculated as: BMI = 704.5×165 lbs/(70 inches)2 = 23.7 (where 704.5×3 is a conversion constant).

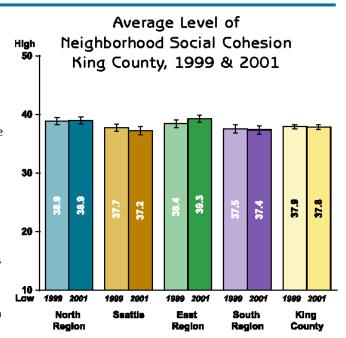
The limitations of an English-only telephone survey include the following: a) people who do not have a telephone are missed, b) people who do not speak English do not participate, c) people who have less education and lower incomes tend to be under-represented.

COMMUNITY STRENGTH

Neighborhood Social Cohesion

Social cohesion refers to mutual trust among neighbors combined with willingness to intervene on behalf of the common good. There is evidence that rates of violence are lower in neighborhoods with higher social cohesion. This indicator is enriched with qualitative information and quotes from 29 focus groups conducted in five languages across King County.

- Social cohesion was measured by asking King County adults 5 questions about trust in their neighborhood and 5 questions about the likelihood that their neighbors could be counted on to intervene in problem situations. Answers were added to create a social cohesion scale with a possible score between 10 (Low) and 50 (High).
- In 2001 the average (mean) social cohesion score for adults in King County was 38. There were no significant changes in social cohesion levels between 1999 and 2001.
- The 2001 social cohesion levels reported in Seattle (37.2) and South Region (37.4) were significantly lower than in East Region (39.3) and North Region (38.9).



Percent of Adults Who See High Social Cohesion (Trust and Control) in Their Neighborhoods, King County, 1999 & 2001

	Percent Answering Strongly Agree or Agree								
How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements:	North Region 1999 2001	Seattle 1999 2001	East Region 1999 2001	South Region 1999 2001	King County 1999 2001				
This is a close-knit neighborhood.	53% 53%	54% 49%	55% 55%	55% 57%	55% 53%				
People in this neighborhood can be trusted.	85% 89%	78% 78%	81% 86%	77% 74%	79% 79%				
People around here are willing to help their neighbors.	84% 86%	83% 82%	82% 86%	79% 81%	81% 83%				
People in this neighborhood do not share the same values (reversed for scale).	18% 22%	24% 25%	16% 21%	20% 26%	20% 24%				
People in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other (reversed for scale).	5% 5%	5% 4%	6% 6%	8% 9%	6% 6%				

Would you say it is very likely, likely, unlikely, or	Percent Answering Very Likely or Likely								
very unlikely that your neighbors could be counted on to intervene or do something if:	North Region 1999 2001	Seattle 1999 2001	East Region 1999 2001	South Region 1999 2001	King County 1999 2001				
children were skipping school and hanging out in the neighborhood?	65% 65%	55% 50%	65% 63%	63% 60%	61% 57%				
children were spray-painting graffiti on something in the neighborhood?	89% 91%	83% 80%	89% 90%	84% 85%	85% 85%				
children were showing disrespect to an adult?	66% 65%	55% 52%	62% 64%	60% 62%	59% 59%				
a fight broke out in front of their house?	86% 83%	79% 75%	83% 85%	83% 78%	81% 79%				
the fire station closest to their home was threatened with budget cuts?	65% 74%	67% 66%	65% 69%	60% 66%	64% 67%				

APPENDIX A 2000 CENSUS OBSERVATIONS City of Burien, Washington Burien Compared With All King County Cities

Median Household Income

- Burien ranks 36th among all 39 King County cities in 2000 median household income (\$41,577).
- Burien's 2000 median household income is 22% less than King County (\$53,157) and 9% less than Washington State (\$45,776).
- Burien's ranking among all 39 King County cities in median household income was **22nd** in 1990, and **36th** in 2000.
- The drop in income ranking from 1990 to 2000 was the largest of any King County city.
- Burien's 13% increase in median household income between 1990 (\$36,763) and 2000 (\$41,577) ranked last of all King County cities.

Out of the 39 King County cities, Burien ranks:

- 11th highest in population (31,881).
- 7th highest in percentage of persons who do not speak English well (9.5%), compared with 8.4% for King County.

Race/Ethnicity

- 3rd highest in percentage of Hispanic or Latino population (10.7%), vs. 5.5% for King County.
- 4th highest in percentage of Native American population (1.1%), vs. 0.8% for King County.
- 4th highest in percentage of Pacific Islander population (1.1%), vs. 0.5% for King County.
- 7th highest in percentage of ethnic minorities (28.5%), vs. 26.6% for King County.
- 8th highest in percentage of Black or African-American population (5%), compared to 5.3% for King County.

Poverty

- 7th highest in percent of persons under age 18 in poverty (12.8%), vs. 9.9% for King County.
- 8th highest in percentage of persons in poverty (9.4%), vs. 8.4% for King County.

Housing:

- Of King County cities with at least 500 rental units, Burien has the:
 - o **fifth** highest percentage of persons paying gross rent that exceeds 30% of household income (40.6%), and:
 - o **sixth** highest percentage of persons paying gross rent that exceeds 35% of household income (32.2%).
- Using this measure (gross rent as percent of income), Burien's **rental housing stock** is **less affordable** than places such as Bellevue, Mercer Island, Kirkland, Redmond, Issaquah and Bothell.
- Burien ranks 5th highest in percent of housing units 40 years and older (46.2%) and is **highest** among South King County cities.
- Burien ranks 7th highest in percent of housing units 30 years and older (65.2%) and is **second** highest among South King County cities.

APPENDIX A (Continued) 2000 CENSUS OBSERVATIONS City of Burien, Washington

Burien Compared With King County, Seattle and South King County Cities (Des Moines, SeaTac and Tukwila)

Population

- Burien has the oldest **median age** (38.4).
- Burien has the second highest percentage of **persons 65 year and older** (13.8%).
- South King County cities have higher percentages of **Hispanic/Latino persons** (between 6.6% and 13.6%) than King County (5.5%) or Seattle (5.3%)
- The increase in **Hispanic/Latino population** from 1990 to 2000 has been higher in the South King County cities (between 3.5% and 9.9%) than King County (2.6%) or Seattle (1.7%).
- Burien has the highest percentage of **non-family households** among the South King County cities (39.8%), but less than Seattle (56.1%) or King County (40.9%).
- The South King County cities have higher percentages of single female households (between 11.6% and 12.4%) than King County (9%) or Seattle (8.1%).
- Burien has a higher percentage of very large multi-family rental units (more than 20 units) than the King County Average (19% vs. 16%)

Poverty

- South King County's population in poverty grew 2.5 times faster than the general **population** from 1990 to 2000. (48% growth in poverty vs. 20% growth in population).
- Burien has almost twice as many families with children under 5 in poverty than King County (17% vs. 10%).
- 27% of Burien households earn less than \$25,000 per year vs. 20% for King County.
- Only 23% of Burien households earn more than \$75,000 per year vs. 32% for King County.
- Burien has the highest percentage of households earning less than the median household income (46%).

Education

- Burien has a lower percentage of college graduates (21%), vs. 40% for King County.
- South King County cities have lower percentages of high school graduates (between 81% and 88%) than King County (90%) or Seattle (90%).

Occupation

- Burien has a higher percentage of workers in the Service and **Production/Transportation sectors** than King County (33% vs. 23%).
- Burien has a lower percentage of workers in the Management and Professional sector than King County (30% vs. 43%).

APPENDIX B

Update on Demographics Project August 18, 2003

Phase 1: Issue Identification

A final version of the Community Profile has been completed with additional information from public health, schools and census data. This information has been shared with the following organizations between April and August 2003 and all have expressed an interest in working with the City on this project.

- Highline School District Carol Gregory, Alan Spiciatti, David Cotlov
- New Futures Roxanne Hood Lyons,
- King County Public Health Caren Adams
- Latino Community -Dr. Ed Davila, Commission on Hispanic Affairs members,
- Housing Authority King County Dan Watson, Ashley Lammers-Johnson, Peter Maurer, and Seattle Housing Authority
- Discover Burien Jack Roberts, Jean Pfeiffer,
- Highline Community College James Peyton,
- Washington State Commission on Hispanic Affairs full commission and staff
- Burien Planning Commission
- Environmental Science Foundation -
- Background Information Northwest Area Foundation, United Way, "Making Connections" (Anne E. Casey Foundation in White Center), South King County Human Service Providers.

There are still more organizations and individuals to be contacted in the near future such as; the Ruth Dykeman Center, DSHS, WSU Cooperative Extension, Mexican consulate, and several Burien residents, especially those in the Latino community. These additional contacts will be made as the project moves into phase 2.

Phase 2: Community Involvement Details

Phase 2 of this project is intended to receive community input and involvement in the creation of a final action plan (phase 3).

Phase 2 on the revised timeline has been changed from April 2003 to August 2003 to allow more time for finalizing the Community Profile and to make the initial community contacts as identified in Phase 1. The other revision to the scope and timeline is the defined scope of Phase 2: Community Involvement, which will include convening two task forces. The Community Outreach Task Force will bring a broad representation of local organizations together to prioritize action items for Council review. The Latino Outreach Task Force will bring together residents and organizations to prioritize action items specific to the Burien Latino community

After discussing the community profile with local organizations and outline different methods to receive community input and involvement, there was general agreement from local organizations and individuals to a create two separate task forces to advise the City Council on ways the City can improve access, service and involvement of ethnic and racial minorities.

These task forces are outlined in greater detail below.

Convene Task Forces to Receive Community Input and Involvement

	Community Outreach Task Force	Latino Outreach Task Force
Purpose	 Provide specific action items for City to improve access & services to ethnic & racial minorities; and to identify specific partnerships and programs the City can participate in to improve community outreach 	Provide specific action items for City to: • improve access, service and involvement of Latino community
Membership	City Staff and Community Organizations - Highline School District, New Futures, DSHS, Discover Burien, KCHA, Highline Community College, Ruth Dykeman Center, and Public Health	City Staff, Latino residents and Latino organizations • Latino contacts in the community • City staff, especially Parks and Police
Timeline Issues/Questions	 2 to 3 meetings in September/October "What specific actions can the City do to improve access and services to its diverse residents?" "How can the City help people work together to create a better community in Burien?" "What specific actions can the City do to partner with other organizations?" 	 2 to 4 meetings in Sept./October "What is and should be the level of City involvement in the Latino community?" "How can the City improve access, services and participation of the Latino community?"
End Product	Prioritized list of items for Council consideration in November/December to improve access and service to residents and also increase partnerships with local organizations.	Prioritized list of items for Council consideration in Nov/December to improve access, service and involvement of the Latino community
Facilitator	Sessions led by David Cline, City of Burien, Sr. Management Analyst	Outside facilitator

Once this phase of the project is approved by Council, specific dates, times and locations will be determined and a final list of participants will be created.

City of Burien, Washington Demographics Project Revised Scope and Timeline – August 18, 2003

Issue: The City of Burien needs to better understand the demographics of our community

so that the City can adequately target municipal services.

Objectives: - Better understand demographics (characteristics of population segments)

- Identify appropriate services and strategies

Project Contact: David Cline, Sr. Management Analyst, (206)439-3165, davidc@ci.burien.wa.us

Background

In 2002, the City Council received preliminary information which showed that Burien had experienced some changes in the past ten years and had different characteristics than the rest of King County. For example:

- Burien's median income is 22% below the King County median income and grew the least of all King County cities from 1990 to 2000;
- Burien has the highest percentage of households earning less than the median household income in King County;
- Burien has a high percentage of rental housing that is more than 40 years old;
- Burien has a population that is on average older than the rest of King County; and,
- Like many South King County communities, Burien has a higher percentage of ethnic minority population than the rest of King County. The Latino/Hispanic community is the largest ethnic minority group, comprising 11% of residents and 20% of public school students.

The City recognized that it was important to understand these and other community characteristics to ensure that the City was providing appropriate services. Therefore, the City Council approved \$50,000 in the 2003 Budget for a project to research and act upon some of these changing demographics of the Burien Community.

This project will consist of three phases. Phase 1 will be issue identification, phase 2 will bring the community into this discussion and phase 3 will be the creation and implementation of policy outcomes. Throughout this process the City Council will receive status updates and provide input and direction.

3-Phase Process

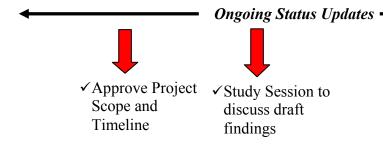
Phase	Process	Timeline	Deliverables
1	Issue Identification	January to August 2003	 Community Profile Identification of significant issues Involve City Council in policy review discussion
2	Community Input and Involvement	August to November 2003	 Convene Community Outreach and Latino Outreach Task Forces to inform city on ways to: Provide better access, services to residents Identify partnerships with local organizations
3	Create and Implement Specific Policy Outcomes	November - December 2003	 Define role of City and partnerships Identify outcomes to be accomplished Create strategy to address issues Implement one-time and/or ongoing strategies

Revised Project Timeline – August 2003

Month:

Jan 03	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec	
--------	-----	-------	-------	-----	------	------	--------	------	------	-----	-----	--

City Council Participation



Phases:

I. Issue Identification

- ✓ Steering Committee
- ✓ Finalize project scope and schedule
- ✓ Collect and analyze all available data sources



- ✓ Review Final Report
- ✓ Approve
 Community
 Outreach



_

- Project Update
- ✓ Final Report Recommendations



- ✓ Community Outreach Task Force
- ✓ Latino Outreach Group
- ✓ Identify and prioritize Specific City Actions



III. Create/Implement Policy Outcomes

- ✓ Define specific City actions and strategies to address issues
- ✓ Define partnerships
- ✓ Begin implementation plan